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PROGRAM APPROVED FOR LARGER NAVY IN UNITED STATES

Appropriation of \$750,000,000
Asked by Secretary Daniels
Agreed on by House Committee
—Opposition in the Senate

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. The advocates of an enlarged naval program for the United States scored a victory on Friday when the House of Representatives Naval Affairs Committee reached a decision to report favorably the Navy Department bill providing for an appropriation of \$750,000,000 for the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1919.

After considerable opposition, and extended hearings, a majority of the committee placed itself squarely behind the program of naval construction advocated by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and strongly endorsed the high naval officers, including Admiral Mayo and Rear Admiral Badger, the latter recently returned from service with the United States fleet in European waters.

The decision of the committee was hailed as a triumph for those who demand and advocate a United States Navy "second to none."

In the course of hearings on the bill, Secretary Daniels gave the impression that the proposed program had been outlined to the President before his departure for Europe, and that he endorsed the proposition as a necessary means for the maintenance of world peace and to enable the United States to "play a role commensurate with its wealth and importance" in the international sphere.

Within a day or two the chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee will report the bill, and the Senate committee will probably commence its hearings. The opposition in the Senate to an enlarged program that might launch the United States on a course of competitive armaments is much stronger than it was in the House several weeks past. William E. Borah, senator from Idaho, and Senator Thomas of Colorado, an administration Democrat, challenged the wisdom of the proposed naval expansion as an incentive to international rivalry involving burdensome taxation. This argument will be strongly supported by the Progressives, who are insistent in their call for economic retrenchment.

Of the \$750,000,000 proposed under the Naval Appropriation Bill, an item of \$169,000,000 is set aside for new construction, including 19 capital ships and 10 scout cruisers. An important feature of the bill is that no provision whatever is made for the construction of submarines, the reason being that the Peace Conference, as already intimated, is expected to embody in the treaty of peace a clause condemning the submarine as "inhumane," and therefore to be discarded in the future for purposes of naval warfare.

The bill makes pay provision for a permanent enlisted personnel of 225,000 men, as compared with the 449,000 on the navy rolls before the armistice was signed. All administrative questions, including the division of the United States Navy between the Atlantic and the Pacific, are left in the discretion of the Secretary. The officer-strength is placed on a 4 per cent basis in proportion to the enlisted personnel.

No provision is made for the construction of smaller craft, including destroyers, the reason being that the 342 already in commission or in process of construction are deemed sufficient.

As the navy yards are far from the end of the construction program authorized under the last three-year schedule, there is little chance of the country launching the actual carrying out of the new program in the immediate future, even if Congress should endorse it.

Navy a Factor in Peace

Secretary Daniels Emphasizes Duty of Maintaining Monroe Doctrine

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. Commissions were presented on Friday to the last class of naval reserve officers to be trained at the United States Naval Academy. Secretary Daniels, after describing the way in which the navy obtained its officers after this country had gone to war said:

"Your predecessors received their commissions and went immediately into the war zone or into training for fighting the submarine menace. You are more fortunate, or less fortunate, whichever way you look at it. You come into the navy when the war is over, and when the incentive to strenuous activity is lacking. I therefore think you less fortunate than your predecessors, so far as the immediate future is concerned. But the navy is a permanent institution, and you come in it at a time when you will have opportunity for more thorough preparation and drill, and those of you who are selected to remain in the service permanently will not be coming in at the ebb tide of naval interest, but at the flood tide of the study and application of new laws and

(Continued on page five, column four)

CAILLAUX AFFAIR RESUMED IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
PARIS, France (Friday).—After a suspension of the personal examination of M. Caillaux since the middle of last summer, the interrogation has now been taken up by M. Perès, president of the Commission d'Instruction of the Haute Cour. M. Caillaux was taken from the prison to the court closely guarded. This final examination before the public trial may last some time. The proceedings are not public.

POLICY OF THE NEW IRISH CENTER PARTY

Captain Gwynn, in Interview,
Says Self-Government Within
Empire Under Central and
Provincial Assemblies Sought

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday).—Capt. Stephen Gwynn, chairman of the new Irish Center Party, has outlined the policy of the party to The Christian Science Monitor representative.

By constitutional methods he hopes to get the British Government's consent to self-government for Ireland within the empire under a central Parliament for the whole of Ireland dealing with national affairs, a provincial self-government under provincial assemblies dealing with provincial affairs, a national policy of reconstruction to develop the natural resources of Ireland by the improvement of transport, harbors and drainage, a national system of primary and secondary education adequately financed from the Irish exchequer and controlled on lines allowing free development for Protestant and Roman Catholic teaching ideals alike, a clean and effective administration throughout the country and admission to all branches of the public service by competitive examination as recommended by the Irish Convention, the completion of the land purchase plan recommended by the Irish Convention, a drastic reform of control of public health, poor law system, and conditions of labor, and immediate provision of suitable and sufficient houses for workers.

The new party, said Captain Gwynn, is making steady growth and many soldiers of all ranks are joining, including Generals Gough and Percival. On the question of the relations of Ireland to the United Kingdom Government, Captain Gwynn said he himself was an internationalist, and believed in a federated world. Until that ideal was achieved, he realized that England and Ireland must stand together geographically, but in the meantime they could give their quota towards internationalization by having a federated United Kingdom. Under this scheme, Ireland would pay her share towards the army and navy over and above the expenses of running the country such as police, land purchase, rebuilding of slums, and pensions. He reminded The Christian Science Monitor representative that the land was taxed at the rate of £30,000,000 per annum, of which only £13,000,000 were spent in Ireland.

Regarding Ulster Captain Gwynn said their point of view must be considered. What Ulster feared was clerical interference in education. He proposed to meet this by allowing Protestants and Roman Catholics each to run their own schools. He did not favor secular education, on the ground that it would result in the schools being carried on so as to offend either side and the consequent omission of history from the curriculum. "We want more, not less education in Ireland," said Captain Gwynn, and regarding Roman Catholic management of schools, it is wise for the Protestant to leave the question to the Roman Catholic laity, who like others, are more and more demanding progress and education.

Captain Gwynn strongly advocated, in conclusion, the building of workmen's houses outside the city and the destruction without rebuilding of slum areas, so that a clear space could be left round the River Liffey.

COMING PAN-AFRICAN CONFERENCE IN PARIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—That Premier Clemenceau has sanctioned the convening of a Pan-African conference in Paris on Feb. 12, 13 and 14, with North and South America, the West Indies and Africa represented, is declared in a message received by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, who is now in Paris, representing the association. The purpose of the conference will be to impress upon peace delegates the importance of internationalizing the former German colonies in Africa. A memorandum on this subject, prepared by Mr. Du Bois some time ago, has been placed in the hands of Colonel House. Mr. Du Bois points out that two Negro delegates, from Haiti and Liberia, are sitting in the Peace Conference.

MEDICAL "LESSONS" IN THE SCHOOLROOM

Attempt Made Through Agency
of Junior Red Cross to Intro-
duce a Systematic Propaganda
Among Los Angeles Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.
LOS ANGELES, California.—An attempt has been made through the agency of the Junior Red Cross to introduce into the schools of California a systematic medical propaganda, and to this end a series of lessons have been prepared by the secretary of the state Board of Health. In the bulletins accompanying these "lessons" the teachers are urged to organize health departments in the schoolrooms, appoint schoolroom health officers and practice what is termed "school psychology." The germ theory is the basis of these lessons.

The Public School Protective League of Los Angeles immediately took the matter up and filed the following protest with the city Board of Education:

"As an organization representing taxpayers and parents who have children in the public schools, we wish to inquire whether or not these bulletins are circulated with the knowledge and consent of the school authorities of the city of Los Angeles."

"We strongly protest against the system of circularizing the teachers and children in the public schools in connection with their school work without consent of the Board of Education."

"We further protest against this class of propaganda being used in the public schools, which are the institutions to which pupils of all creeds and systems of healing are sent."

"We object to the suggestive methods of disease pictures being thrust upon our children, and emphatically declare for the freedom of the public schools from the dominating influence of any school of medicine."

"We also protest the circularization of a bulletin entitled 'Junior Red Cross Lessons—Series No. 5, Lesson No. 1, Subject: Public Health Lessons' (Prepared by Dr. W. H. Kellogg)."

"This circular is particularly objectionable, as it fills the children's minds with the theories about germs. Even so-called regular physicians are not entirely agreed upon the germ theory and the public school is certainly not the place for such nonsense as is set forth in this circular bulletin."

In answer to this protest Dr. Albert Shils, superintendent of schools, filed a report, reading in part:

"It has been a standing order in the superintendent's office to cooperate with the Junior Red Cross in all its work. So far as I know, no one objects to this or ever has objected. It has been a matter of especial pride to this department, the members of the Board of Education, and to the supervisory and teaching corps, that our schools have so intimately cooperated with this great war organization."

"For these reasons it became a matter of ordinary routine to deposit in the boxes of individual principals a copy of whatever communication might be received from the Junior Red Cross. As part of this routine, certain recent sheets published by that organization have been transmitted, one copy to each principal, for his information, without comment or orders of any kind from the superintendent's office. The queries referred to, which are in effect a protest against the circulation of these sheets, are a protest against their content. This content covers certain methods, certain suggestions, concerning influenza, including the author's treatment as to bacteria, their nature, function, etc."

"I do not at this time wish to enter into the merits of the lessons themselves or their relation to the teaching of hygiene—a subject which is provided for by the law of the State. The point at issue does not hinge on that question, but on the propriety of any organization or person or group, however excellent, undertaking to perform for the schools the functions which are limited to the Board of Education and its officers, including the members of the teaching force. The point does not admit of but one answer."

"Although it is quite true that no direction had been issued by me as to the use of the material, the fact that it was transmitted from the superintendent's office to the mail boxes of the principals, one copy reaching each principal, explains why some principals may have directed their use in the instruction of children."

"For the Board of Education and for its officers the only thing to be determined in this fashion should be prepared by members of the educational force of the city or State. In that way we can center responsibility very definitely."

"I am notifying the office of the Junior Red Cross organization in San Francisco that it is unwise to circulate material for instruction of this kind until such parts of it may have been selected as can be incorporated into a regular scheme of instruction."

In accordance with this report the Board of Education has barred the "lessons" from the Los Angeles schools.

The league has also lodged a protest with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who has ruled that the lessons cannot be used in California schools.

WIDE SCOPE OF DRY AMENDMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—That the Federal Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution of the United States applies to all territory under the Constitution of the United States is the positive assertion of Wesley L. Jones, Senator from Washington, who has been prominent in advancing prohibition legislation.

This is taken to mean that Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands will all become dry on Jan. 16, 1920, concurrently with the United States itself. Of these, Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico are dry already and the Virgin Islands are to go dry on June 1, 1919, while the Philippine Islands are wet territory.

EXPANSION OF THE PACKING BUSINESS

Possible Reason for Enlarged Activities Said to Be Fact That
by Increasing Scope Packers
May Evade Profit Regulations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

BUFFALO, New York.—The Chicago packers, encroaching more and more into the province of the grocer, have recently purchased, in this section, canning factories, condensed milk factories, a grape-juice factory and, here in Buffalo, a cereal mill. The packers have also recently acquired a corn flake manufactory in Battle Creek, Michigan.

It is declared that one possible reason for such expansion of the packing business is the fact that by increasing its scope the packers are able to evade the profit restrictions placed upon them by the government. This is the theory held by Edward Campson, vice-president of the New York State Wholesale Grocers Association, as expressed in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The packers," said Mr. Campson, "are enjoined by the government from obtaining more than 9 per cent profit. This is a war-time measure. If they confined their activities solely to the purveying of meats, they would not be able to take more than a 9 per cent profit. But if the average profit on everything the packers handle can be kept down to 9 per cent, they may lawfully accept a profit of greater than 9 per cent for meats. This result is accomplished by handling groceries on which there is a very close margin. And when the rate is cut on these close-margin goods, the percentage of profit on them is quite materially reduced."

"That, in my opinion, is the real reason why the packers are expanding their activities."

"It might be asked why it is not a good thing for the consumer to allow the packers to sell these groceries at the lower figure. The answer is that the aftermath of these low prices means the expulsion of the wholesale grocer from the market. When that is done, where is the competition to come from?"

"There is every reason to believe that the Federal Trade Commission sees that angle of the situation and is taking steps to bring the packers' activities to light."

"Another instance of a deal put over by the packers was told to me at the recent convention of the New York State Wholesale Grocers Association. One packing house had a quantity of hides on which it was permitted to take only a restricted profit. The hides were sold to a shoe factory. It was discovered that the heads of the shoe factory were the packers themselves."

"During November, every big jobber in the country was out of rice. The government had stepped in and taken the supply at its source, and it was impossible to get any rice from the usual sources. But the packers had rice and were ready to sell it at a profit. They had had the foresight to acquire large quantities of rice before the government seized the supply. They bought in trainloads where the jobber could only have purchased in carloads."

"Federal control of the packing-house refrigerator cars would help to remove the menace of the packers. During the war the packers had filled some of their refrigerator cars on various occasions and sent them to their destination. The government, needing refrigerator cars, would commandeer the ones owned by the railroad to dispatch to camps with perishable goods. That would leave the ordinary jobbers without refrigerator-car facilities. The packers can switch their own car on to a siding and unload from there. They have no rents, no clerk hire. If the government owned these cars the privileges would be common to all."

SWISS PRESIDENT'S RETURN TO GENEVA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
BERNE, Switzerland (Thursday).—Dr. Ador, president of the Swiss confederation was given an enthusiastic reception at Geneva on Wednesday on his return from Paris, where he is understood to have obtained important concessions for Switzerland from the Peace Conference.

TURKISH RULE OVER CHRISTIAN PEOPLES

William Pember Reeves Would
Put End to It by Segregating
Turks in Asia-Minor, Where
Only Muhammadans Are

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Friday).—The Christian Science Monitor European News Office has obtained a statement on the perpetuation of Turkish rule on Christian populations from the Hon. William Pember Reeves, Mr. Reeves, following upon a distinguished public career in New Zealand, which culminated in a term of office as High Commissioner for the Dominion, now fulfills among other important functions those of director of the London School of Economics and of chairman of the Anglo-Hellenic League.

Speaking with the authority of a student of the Near East of many years' standing, Mr. Pember Reeves said: "The Christian populations of Turkey have suffered terribly during the war. Probably more than 400,000 Greeks and perhaps twice as many Armenians have been killed, and hundreds of thousands more ill-treated, driven from home, and either wholly or partly ruined."

"It may be said that such things happen in war in many countries, and that with the return of peace, better conditions may be hoped for by the Christian populations, if they continue under Turkish rule. But anyone who has studied Turkish history knows that while at certain times the position of Christians is better and at others worse, it is never safe and never really tolerable. The Turks are not a nation but a ruling military and religious caste of mixed origin, united only by an intolerant creed and selfish class interests. They are largely Greek, Armenian and even Slav in blood; but that does not in the least soften their view of the treatment they ought to give to Christians who dwell in their land."

"The Turk professes obedience to a civil law, which in turn promises justice to the Christian; but the Turk also owes obedience to his religious law and tradition, which deny anything like equality to Christians, and the one object of which is to keep Moslems and Christians utterly apart. That has been its character for six centuries, and it has always succeeded. In the eyes of the Turk, the Christian is an inferior being, whose existence may be tolerated as a useful laborer and taxpayer, but whose business is primarily to provide food and revenue for the Moslem community. The Christian must be a disarmed slave, and the Moslem an armed master. A system of this sort can only be worked when the master is fairly efficient, politically successful and comfortable, and when the slave is satisfied to be utterly submissive."

"But for the last 150 years at least, since the Turkish Government system became rotten, the Turk has not been successful or comfortable and has been a disarmed slave, and the Moslem an armed master. A system of this sort can only be worked when the master is fairly efficient, politically successful and comfortable, and when the slave is satisfied to be utterly submissive."

"The Turk in Turkey is not a possible fellow-subject for Christians. He is simply an incapable master who has no notion of being anything else but a master. There is, therefore, but one solution, and that is to segregate the Turks in those parts of Central and Eastern Asia Minor, such as Kurdistan and Northern Mesopotamia, where the Christian element is small, and where the Turks—either independently or under supervision of a League of Nations—may lead a peaceful existence, having for company only Muhammadans of other races."

Asked what exactly this scheme of segregation would involve, Mr. Pember Reeves explained he did not contemplate forcible transportation of the Turk from Anatolia or elsewhere. The proposal is merely that he should be provided with a state—much on the lines of the proposed Jewish state—in which the Turkish race will be the ruling race and around which Turks everywhere can rally if they choose. In this way the Turks would be left with a state of their own, but with one in which Christians would no longer have to suffer at their hands.

MME. MELBA'S VOYAGE
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office.
SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Thursday).—Mme. Melba has been on the Clagora for Europe, via Vancouver, on a prolonged visit.

FIRST BY-ELECTION IN NEW PARLIAMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Thursday).—The first by-election in the new Parliament has been necessitated in the constituency of West Leyton, and The Christian Science Monitor is informed that the National Democratic and Labor Party will nominate Captain Gee, K. C. M. G., as their candidate. Sir John Simon is mentioned as a possible nominee of the Non-Coalition Liberals.

DEMOBILIZATION OF CANADIAN TROOPS

Overseas Commander of Corps
Outlines Plan for Returning
Men by Units—Third Division
to Leave France First

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Friday).—A statement authorized by the Ministry of Overseas Military Forces of Canada has been made by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, as to the demobilization of the Canadian Corps in France. The statement follows:

"Principles of demobilization of corps: As long as the corps constitutes a part of a larger military organization it must remain a fully organized unit from a military point of view. For that reason, it is impossible to demobilize any part of it in a manner which involves men being withdrawn for any other consideration than a military one."

"If men are withdrawn on account of length of service, occupation, etc., it is conceivable that all administrative services of the corps would break down and the corps become immobile. These services are made up in many instances of men who have been withdrawn to a particular service after long experience in the firing line. Therefore, it follows that to make ready any part of the corps for demobilization you must set aside a complete unit. As a division is a tactical unit, it has been considered wise to demobilize the corps by divisions and for the purposes of discipline it is essential to retain them intact."

"The rule governing demobilization of a division is that men should be sent home by units in order that the organization under which they have been controlled, supplied and have fought, should remain in existence as long as possible. It is believed that men will arrive in Canada happier and more contented, and with discipline better maintained, if the unit organization is adhered to until the last possible moment."

When asked to nominate the order of return of units, General Currie, who is the corps commander, recommended that they be demobilized in the order in which they were formed, viz., first, second, third, fourth. For that reason the first and second divisions were sent to the Rhine, because at that time it was the intention that all Canadian divisions should go to Germany; and if the first and second went first they could later on be relieved by the third and fourth, after which they would be moved to the base and there get ready for demobilization. On account of factors governing the military situation, it was not found possible to send the third and fourth divisions to Germany, and it was impossible to relieve either the first or second by either the third or fourth. It became necessary to nominate either the third or fourth, as the division to demobilize first.

For a similar reason to that which governed the first nomination, the corps commander recommended that the third division be demobilized first, to be followed by the first, second and fourth, in the order named. A certain

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RAPID GROWTH OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS EXPECTED IN PARIS

Anglo-French Support for President Wilson's Colonial Policy Reported—Japanese Denial of Press Statements

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
PARIS, France (Friday).—Mr. Lloyd George will not leave Paris on a visit to London before Saturday's plenary sitting of the conference, but it is likely that he will cross the Channel on Sunday or Monday. President Wilson, too, is about to visit Brussels, and with this temporary departure of the President of the United States, and the Premier of England, there is the impression that the first stage of the Peace Conference is terminating.

The work will of course continue, but it will be carried on in a great measure by commissions, which have now been appointed. On how expeditiously the commissions cover the work they have to perform will depend the date of the opening of the further stage at the Quai d'Orsay. The conferences of the last few days have led to numerous press statements and to the starting of a thousand "rumors."

Apparently some of these press statements have caused some feeling among the delegates, and a definite denial has been issued by the Japanese secretariat of the list published, which purported to be an authentic outline of Japanese foreign policy. Other statements with regard to the German colonies turn out to have no foundation in anything which was said or done at the Quai d'Orsay.

Two facts, however, stand out in this mass of hearsay and second-hand information; first, that Mr. Lloyd George has declared President Wilson's mandatory policy with regard to the German colonies has the British Government's support—though the Dominions maintain a distrustful attitude toward the scheme, which appears, at any rate on the surface, vague and impractical—second, that André Tardieu, the French high commissioner of Franco-American relations, has stated that France has followed the British example, and has also agreed to President Wilson's mandatory, provided she approves of the method by which the mandates are issued.

On Thursday, the conference held two meetings, occupied by discussions of the German colonies and their future. But during the afternoon, Mr. Orts, the Belgian technical adviser to the Belgian delegation, was heard on the subject of the Belgian Congo.

It is stated that, for the purpose of hastening reconstruction work in Belgium, the Allies have agreed to advance Belgium the sum of £400,000,000, which will be regarded as a portion of the war indemnity which Germany will be expected to pay. Brazil, through her spokesman at the Peace Conference, Señor Pessoa, has declared her intention of following in the wake of the Allies with regard to the League of Nations.

As M. Bourgeois has stated, the League of Nations is undoubtedly born, and every day seems to add fresh proof of its intention to make a vigorous and rapid growth. There is no doubt that the League idea is greatly influencing the conference.

Official Report Conference to Send Out Polish and Serbian Commissions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Friday).—The following official communiqué was issued this evening by the Supreme War Council:

The President of the United States of America, the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the allied and as-

isolated powers, and the representatives of Japan, met this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The delegates of the great powers, composing the inter-allied commission, which will shortly proceed to Poland, were introduced to state the conclusions which they had reached after hearing the representatives of Poland and of the Czechoslovak republic regarding the provisional exploitation of the industrial district of Teschen.

After listening to the reports made by M. Noulens, and by General Götze, in the name of their colleagues, the allied ministers decided to send to Teschen allied delegates for the purpose of assuring a peaceful exploitation, in agreement with the Czechs and the Poles, pending a territorial settlement of the question by the conference.

The next meeting was fixed for tomorrow, Saturday, at 3 o'clock.

Syrian Lebanon Seeks Autonomy
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Daoud Bey Amoun, chief of the Lebanon delegation just arrived in Paris, states he has received a mandate to ask the Peace Conference to reestablish Lebanon in its historical and geographical boundaries, confirm its autonomy, and constitute a legislative assembly. All this may be done with the help and collaboration of France.

He does not think he has power to speak in the name of the whole of Syria, but if France were called upon to support the whole country, the people of Lebanon would hail the decision with joy. Daoud Bey paid tribute to the truly prodigious work accomplished by France in territories occupied by French troops since the liberation of Lebanon.

BRITISH RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE DISCUSSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Lloyd Harris, head of the Canadian mission in London for the restoration of Canadian overseas trade, today discussed with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the restrictions on trade against which British traders are chafing, now that the military and naval operations have largely ceased.

He expressed the willingness of the Canadians to be patient until British restrictions were removed, though he confessed that the bars were down in Canada and the United States. He informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the British Government had huge stocks on hand, and to prevent a slump in the market with resultant losses, it was necessary to doubt to maintain trade restrictions.

Again, to permit unrestricted imports to enter the country would upset the exchanges, and it was the duty of any government to safeguard the exchange.

CONGRATULATIONS TO GENERAL PILSUDSKI

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The French Government wireless quotes the following telegram to General Pilsudski from the commissariat of the Supreme Peoples Council of Poland:

"It was with the greatest joy that Poland received news of the formation of a new Cabinet with Mr. Paderewski at its head. Greeting this act as an expression of a patriotic idea, we regard it as a decisive step toward the consolidation of the whole nation."

"We are deeply grateful, and we make declaration that we will support the government you have formed in its efforts to create a great and powerful Polish state."

Meanwhile an Amsterdam dispatch reports that the German papers state that the Poles have now advanced within five kilometers of the Brandenburger frontier, and now threaten the Hentchen railway junction after occupying Bismarck and Unruhstadt.

TRADE RESTRICTIONS AND LABOR IN BRITAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Trade restrictions are looming up as one of the first questions to be discussed in the new House, ranking in importance equally with labor unrest.

Regarding the latter, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that the Parliamentary Labor Party will raise the question upon the address at the opening of Parliament and will press immediately for an authoritative statement from the government. If this is considered unsatisfactory, they will concentrate on their own proposals for dealing with the problem, which some Labor members think will bring the Premier back from Paris quickly.

KEHL IS OCCUPIED BY FRENCH TROOPS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

STRASBOURG, Alsace (Friday)—In conformity with the armistice convention, French troops, under the command of General Hirschauer, occupied Kehl and the forts on the right bank of the Rhine on Thursday.

CATALONIAN CRISIS AT EXTREME POINT

Senor Cambo Announces Catalonia's Rejection of Spanish Government's Autonomy Bill and Demands a Sovereignty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

MADRID, Spain (Thursday)—It is evident that the Catalonian autonomy crisis has now reached an extreme point and the circumstances are dramatic. A great mass meeting of the public authorities of Catalonia in effect has solemnly sworn to have autonomy such as she herself desires and to take it immediately if the Spanish Government does not give it to her. As pointed out exclusively in The Christian Science Monitor a few days ago, the statement universally cabled and printed in the foreign press that Catalonia had accepted the autonomy bill was entirely misleading. Catalonia now as before absolutely rejects the only autonomy bill in existence, which is that which the Romanes Government now has in hand, but has almost unanimously signified its approval of a model measure or project of autonomy, which a special Catalonian committee in Barcelona has drawn up and which is now going to be offered to the government as representing the Catalonian demands.

This project is completely detailed and provides for a separate Catalonian constitution, with a Governor, president, Chamber, Senate and complete administrative machinery with certain interdependencies on the Central Government in regard to taxation. In the first place, this project was accepted by the Catalonian Mancomunidad.

The next step in the way of adoption was to call a meeting of all municipal councils of Catalonia to ask their approval. This has now been done. The scene was most remarkable. The Ayuntamiento, or municipal council, sent their alcaldes, or mayors, to represent them, and the chiefs of every political party were present, including Senor Cambo, the Regionalist leader; Senor Domingo, Republican; Senor Lerroux, Republican; Senor Macia, Separatist, and Senor Caballero, Socialist.

The municipalities voted for the Catalonian autonomy scheme as submitted, and sent their delegates to express their approval. Sixty-two others voted for it, but with some slight reservations. Five expressed agreement, but sent no delegates. Thirty were silent. The speeches and general proceedings were calm, but deeply impressive and emphatic.

Senor Lerroux said he and his followers would recognize no Spanish Parliament that refused autonomy. Senor Domingo declared that in the event of the Spanish Parliament refusing this autonomy it would be necessary to consider the desirability of resorting to violence. Finally, Senor Cambo asked the meeting to declare itself on the point as to whether they were disposed, as responsible heads of their municipalities, to refuse the Central Government the means to govern if the time came when it was thought necessary to take such a step. The assembly solemnly and unanimously answered: "Yes."

The whole meeting stood up and accepted an oath to do all in their power to bring about the adoption of the constitution they put forward.

After this meeting the Catalonian representatives in the Cortes proceeded to Madrid to press the matter upon the attention of the government. They had previously withdrawn from the Chamber, vowing not to return, but considered it expedient to do so in this crisis. There was a scene of intense interest and excitement in the Chamber when they presented themselves to press their claims, the government having only just previously submitted the governmental bill to a special committee for final consideration.

Senor Cambo in the Chamber, speaking for a united Catalonia, declared: "It is the determination of Catalonia that she will govern herself. She does not demand decentralization, but sovereignty. Therefore we reject the autonomy bill as prepared by the government in accordance with the report of the extra-parliamentary commission, and we propose that an individual plebiscite shall be taken by the members of the Cortes upon the scheme which Catalonia herself puts forward."

Replying to this demand, the Premier, the Count de Romanones, said they were all of the opinion that Catalonia should have autonomy and that was why a government bill had been prepared. They hoped for a happy solution to this grave problem, which was stifling Spain and hindering her progress. It was necessary, also, that quiet should be established at Barcelona, and the government was determined to suppress all disturbances with a stern hand, though by legal means.

In the meantime, the Bolshevik Syndicalist trouble in Barcelona and other parts of Catalonia has scarcely been mitigated, and there is surprise and much comment upon the fact that the government has apparently just capitulated completely to a long series of extreme demands made by the General Union of Workers, who coupled their demands with a threat to take the law into their own hands if their demands were not conceded. These demands cover maximum hours, minimum wages, suppression of piece work, rights of agricultural workers' syndicates to land produce, reduced cost of food, starting of state works to find employment for men out of work and reinstatement of strikers dismissed in the revolutionary strike of August, 1917.

The government intimates that it

"accepts the principle" of all these demands and refers them to the Institute of Social Reforms for preparation of the necessary measures. It is thought in some quarters that the latter is a measure for gaining time.

Royalists Giving Way

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

MADRID, Spain (Thursday)—The Royalists are giving way in different parts of the north of Portugal and their resistance seems to be collapsing. Nevertheless, they are carrying on in Oporto with a high hand. The support there has not been nearly as universal as they have reported, and Paiva Couceiro has issued notices that he will shoot the postal, telegraphic and railway servants who do not give his Royalist Government full support and do his work. He has also issued a remarkable proclamation in which he says that all present Portuguese flags must be destroyed, except those used by the army and navy in the present war, which might be placed in national museums, and that the flag used up to 1910 should be restored; also the legislation since 1910, when the Republic was established, is revoked and all laws up to 1910 restored. A new national constitution, called *Da Carta*, is also established. Various old Monarchists, who, since the Republic was established, have been living just across the frontier at the Spanish town of Tuy, have been given high appointments.

In Lisbon, there is tranquillity and increasing confidence in the government. Speeches by Republicans and Socialists against the Royalists are made from the balconies of several newspaper offices.

CAUSE OF CLEAVAGE IN IRISH UNIONISM

Secretary of the Anti-Partition League Explains Differences Between North and South Unionists Over Home Rule

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—The history of the forming of the new Anti-Partition League has been given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Cecil Ford, secretary to the party. The party was formed out of the original Unionist Alliance. They feel that the Act of Union is now non-existent, as there is a Home Rule Bill on the statute book, and this bill has the royal signature. The only thing, says Mr. Ford, that can be constitutionally done, is to have this act altered, amended, or repealed. The latter course is admitted by the majority of Irishmen to be impossible, and the English Government have definitely let it be understood that, though Ulster must not be coerced, there must be a settlement.

When the Ulster Council wants to consider questions which concern her vitally, the Ulster Council excludes the Southern Unionists, so Viscount Midleton felt it would be equally fair for the Southern Unionists to exclude the Ulster voter, when questions vital to the South arose. When he proposed this resolution to the Unionist Alliance, he was accused of having gone into the convention with a ready-made home-rule scheme.

What actually happened was that a certain other member of the convention drafted a more or less dominion home-rule scheme with proper safeguards for England and Ulster. The drafter of the scheme was a lawyer, and it was pretty well known and talked about throughout the Four Courts.

Some of the leading "die-hards" knew about it, and had seen it. Sir Horace Plunkett and Lord Southborough asked that the scheme might be presented to the convention, along with other schemes. When Lord Midleton heard of it, he repudiated it for the Southern Unionists, that is, he said they would not stand over it, though they would consider it.

All this was explained to the unionists at the meeting, but they refused to believe it, so Lord Midleton felt it right, as his honor had been attacked, to withdraw. He did this along with many leading unionists of the South, and many of the business and commercial interests of the country. These Southern Unionists feel that Ulster has not the right to ask to be omitted from any constitutional settlement.

The Southern Unionists have put large sums to fight for their cause, both at English and Irish elections, and having fought together as one, they feel that Ulster must come in with them and abide by the result. They feel it will be worse for the Southern Unionists if Ulster is allowed to be separated, as it will weaken the loyal party's power outside Ulster, and they will have more difficulty in getting safeguards and good terms for themselves from the English Government.

For Ulster to stay outside and leave the South to its own perils, concluded Mr. Ford, is like leaving brother soldiers in No-Man's Land to be hit by both sides. Education, Mr. Ford feels to be the one important thing in the Irish settlement, and thinks that to educate the youth properly would free Ireland.

AMERICAN SHIP ON GOODWINS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

DEAL, England (Thursday)—The American steamer, *Plava*, 3600 tons, bound for Rotterdam with general cargo, mainly bacon, has run on the Goodwin Sands near the Cull Lightship. The cargo is being jettisoned, and an effort is being made to refloat the vessel at high tide.

GUARD READY FOR GERMAN ASSEMBLY

Berlin Volunteers to Be at the Government's Disposal to Protect National Assembly at Weimar on February 6

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Berlin Government wireless states that the protection of the National Assembly at Weimar has been entrusted to the Berlin volunteer regiment, and two battalions are being moved to Weimar forthwith. The troops are not to be incorporated in the police administration there, but held at the government's disposal.

The assembly will open on Feb. 6, but preparation and party sittings will begin on Feb. 4, on which date the Majority Socialist Party intends to hold a constituent sitting.

Volunteers Oppose Bolsheviki

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Berlin Government wireless states that the German Government's commissary for Lithuania, reports that Kovno is not occupied by the Bolsheviki, who are some 40 kilometers to the east of the town, on the other side of Koschewy. A demarcation line was drawn there which is now being held by German volunteer troops. The Berlin Zeitung am Mittag points out that if the Bolsheviki advance against Kovno were successful, the way to the German frontier would be completely open, from which it appears how important for the protection of Germany is the activity of the volunteer troop in the eastern regions.

Coal Shortage in Berlin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Berlin Government wireless states that the coal scarcity in Berlin threatens to come to a crisis, and measures are under consideration for the end of the present week of a more drastic nature than Greater Berlin has ever experienced before. The cutting off of the electric current for all Berlin industries is contemplated, and already the gas supply has been cut off for several hours during the daytime, but as the coal supplies have meanwhile been getting scantier, even this measure does not suffice. Should the electric current be cut off from industries, it will continue to be supplied to the food industries and public organizations, such as the traffic system and postal services.

A Schleswig Proposal

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Thursday)—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German Foreign Minister, is reported to have proposed to an inter-Scandinavian committee that a government for Schleswig-Holstein should be set up at Flensburg until such time as the Danish-German frontier question has been settled. This government he envisages as a committee composed of Swedish, Danish, and Norwegian jurists.

Agreement With Holland

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Berlin Government wireless transmits the following message: "An agreement has been arranged between the German and Netherlands governments, according to which Holland, in return for Germany's delivery of coal, will immediately send food-stuffs to Germany, especially such as cattle, and also fax."

Regarding the resolutions adopted by the allied Peace Conference for the advancement of social legislation, it is pointed out that the German Government, in pursuance of a pledge given by Prince Maximilian of Baden on October last, has also gone thoroughly into this question, and has drawn up a definite bill, which is now before the governments of the German free states, and which will be published shortly.

Army Enactments Criticized

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Berlin Government wireless states that the soldiers' councils of Greater Berlin discussed on Monday the War Minister's enactments regarding the new army regulations, which were criticized in various ways.

The People's Commissary and Commander-in-Chief Herr Noske made a noteworthy speech on the subject, in which he said: "The enactments are only provisional. Certainly the soldiers' councils are the pillars of the revolution, but the great mass of our people in arms and many soldiers' councils are well aware that the system of soldiers' councils, as it was created in the first days of the revolution, cannot remain a permanent institution. The soldiers' councils must not indeed disappear entirely, but they ought not to exercise power after the National Assembly has set up a constitutional government."

"The question of marks of ranks, is after all only a question for the tailor, for every great community must have a certain organized power, and those who are leaders of it must be distinguished in some way."

Replying to further attacks, Herr Cohen of Reuss, a member of the Central Council of German Soviets, pointed out that the terms of the enactments were worlds apart from the conditions which existed formerly, and represented a foundation for further constructive work.

Even in Russia, he said, the old system of soldiers' councils had disap-

peared entirely. There was the strictest discipline in the Red Russian Army, even capital punishment, and a court having been introduced. Ultimately a committee of eight members, four from each of the two Social Democratic parties, was formed for the elaboration of proposals for the modification of the enactments.

JAPANESE FOREIGN POLICY IS OUTLINED

Ministerial Sanction Given Nine Principal Points of Foreign Policy to Be Adopted by Conference Delegates

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Le Matin is in a position to state that the policy outlined a few weeks ago by the Marquess Okuma, a prominent Japanese statesman, and former Premier, is approved by the present Tokyo Cabinet, and by the Japanese delegates attending the Peace Conference. The program consists of nine principal points.

First, with regard to western European affairs, the Balkans and African countries, Japan will associate herself closely with the British, French and American point of view.

Second, regarding the future relations of Germany and Russia, Japan will cooperate closely with the Allies, aiming particularly at the establishment of a durable peace.

Third, Japan looks to the conference of allies to settle all questions relative to financial indemnities and reparations.

Fourth, the future of Samoa should be decided in agreement with Great Britain and the United States on a basis of the total disappearance of any German base in the Pacific.

Five, Australia should have New Guinea.

Sixth, the Marshall, Caroline and Ladron islands actually occupied by Japan, have no value for Japan, but would constitute a danger in German hands. Since there is no reason why they should be handed to a third power, Japan should be authorized by the League of Nations to control their destinies.

Seventh, Tientsin, the port of Kiaochow, the South Sea Straits, should belong to Japan, as well as the Tsinan Railway. Germany having acquired legally possession of the above-named territories from their legitimate owners, and transferring all rights to Japan.

Eighth, Japan will come to an agreement with the Allies with regard to the maintenance of order in Siberia. No power should have a preponderating voice in that which concerns the concessions and interests to be acquired in that country.

Ninth, open door idea should be regularly maintained in China, Japan being chiefly interested in maintaining peace in the Far East.

SINN FEIN'S NEXT STEP MADE PUBLIC

John MacNeill Says Representation Is to Be Secured on County, Rural and Urban Councils

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—Speaking in County Dublin on Tuesday, John MacNeill, the Sinn Fein leader, said that Sinn Fein's next step was to secure representation on county, rural and urban councils and see that the large powers possessed by these bodies were used to benefit the nation.

Regarding the relation between the Sinn Feiners and English law, Mr. MacNeill laid it down that Ireland was a sovereign nation and had never given up her sovereign power; in fact, she was only ruled by military occupation. So far as English law concerned public order and the conduct of public business, they were entitled to use these laws. They were also entitled to use the postal services, police, railway systems and law courts, provided they were not used to suppress the people's political rights. He would go further and say in so far as they were employed in preserving public order, preventing crime and maintaining order and morality, they were entitled to use the services of the police.

Alluding to the various strikes now in progress, he said the people of today would be their own legislators and it would be the business of Parliament to register the people's will.

MONARCHICAL IDEALS SPREAD IN GERMANY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—The Berlingske Tidende states that propaganda in favor of monarchial ideals is being widely circulated throughout Germany. An anniversary address to the former Kaiser is stated to have been signed by 132,000 people.

NEW FOOD CONTROL MEASURES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A deputation from the London Consumers Council presented a report today to the Food Controller urging the incorporation of certain phases of food control in legislation. National and municipal control of the milk supply, continuation of national kitchens and of control over imports and prices thereof, are among the measures urged. The controller promised to lay the measures, which are of national importance, before the War Cabinet.

BRITISH DECISION ON OCCUPATION ARMY

War Office Announces That an Army of 900,000 Will Be Maintained—Early Demobilization for the Rest

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—An official War Office statement, which has been issued by Mr. Winston Churchill, says: "The system of demobilization adopted to revive national industry will continue to be followed in a majority of cases. Unless we are to be defrauded of the fruits of victory, and without considering our allies, to throw away all that we have done with so much cost and trouble, we must provide for a good many months, armies of occupation for enemy territory. These must be strong enough to exact the just aims which the Allies demand, and we must bear our share with America, France and Italy."

"Our commanders know that Marshal Foch feels that not less than 900,000 will be sufficient to guard our interests in this period. Therefore, when this new army is organized, over 2,500,000 who were serving when the fighting stopped, will be released to their homes and industry as fast as trains and ships can carry them, and the pay officers settle their accounts."

"Thus, out of 3,500,000, it is proposed to keep for the present about 900,000 and release all the others as fast as possible. The length of service, age and wounds, must be the main considerations entitling to release."

"The new army therefore will be composed in the first instance only from those who did not enlist before Jan. 1, 1918, who are not over 37 years old and have not more than two wound stripes. If anyone has to stay, it must be those who are not the oldest, not those who came earliest, not those who have suffered most. As time goes on, we shall not require to keep 900,000 men in the field and it will be possible to continue making reductions on the principle of releasing the oldest men."

Army Bonuses Arranged

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Bonuses for all ranks in all British services, navy, army and Royal Air Force, were officially announced today. The size of the armies of occupation and of the air forces were also determined. Their formation will begin on Saturday and be completed in three months.

Bonuses will be paid ranging from 10s. 6d. per week to privates to 42s. to ranks above lieutenant colonels. The Royal Air Force bonus ranges from 1s. 6d. a day for an airman, second class, to 5s. 6d. for a lieutenant colonel. The size of the force, which on Nov. 11 was 30,000 officers and 265,000 men, is to be reduced this year to about 6500 officers and 75,000 men.

The total cost per year of all bonuses is about £35,500,000.

PRIZE AWARDED TO BRITISH AIRMEN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The first claim for a prize bounty put forward by the air force has been settled today by the decision of Lord Stendale to award £2750 to crews of aircraft and of vessels which jointly destroyed the German cruiser Breslau off the Dardanelles.

CANADIAN MUNITIONS BOARD STATEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Imperial Munitions Board announces that over 65,000 shells, ranging in size from 13-pounders to 9.2 inches caliber, were purchased during the war in the Dominion. The actual value of the orders placed totaled \$937,456.826. To this quantity, it is stated, must be

added the outlay by the Canadian Shell Committee before the Imperial board was formed, together with orders placed on behalf of the United States Government.

In addition to the expenditure on shells, the board spent nearly \$300,000,000 on other material and equipment for the British Government, including aeroplanes, ships, chemicals, and so forth.

It is officially announced that a Canadian Air Board is in process of formation. As a nucleus for the proposed air service, the government has taken over from the Imperial Munitions Board the aerodrome and aeroplane plant at Camp Borden, together with the training grounds and other properties at the camp. At the camp are 50 aeroplanes, which also pass into the hands of the government, and which will be used for training purposes in the future.

The camp at Long Branch has also been acquired. It is pointed out that the equipment acquired by a New York syndicate was not disposed of until the Canadian Government had had its choice of the plant and planes available.

GERMAN LABOR POLICY AT BERNE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Central News Geneva correspondent reports that the German Socialist newspapers are giving great prominence to the conferences between the British peace delegates and the labor leaders in Paris. From information derived from German delegates, who have arrived at Berne for the Socialist congress, the German Government on its side is actively preparing a great labor charter, which their delegates have been instructed to present to the general Peace Conference. The charter contains drastic reforms in hours and wages for the workman, and it is hoped that any rejection of the charter on the part of the allied governments would accentuate the discontent and unrest among the working classes of the allied countries.

COMMISSION TO BUY IN AMERICA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—The National Tidende Bergen correspondent telegraphs that a commission from the Moscow Government passed through Bergen on its way to the United States, where it purposes to buy large numbers of agricultural machines.



Misses' Waists
Crepe de Chine
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BRAVO PORTILLO SCANDAL IN SPAIN

Spaniards Demand That Case
Shall Not Be Dropped and
That German Spy System Be
Thoroughly Investigated

A previous article upon this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Jan. 31.

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain.

MADRID, Spain.—There are many indications that the Bravo Portillo scandal will not be allowed to drop, as in Germanophile and some other quarters it was hoped would be the case. There is an increasing demand that there shall be a new and thorough public investigation into the whole system of German espionage in Spain, of which it is held that Portillo is the symbol. The affair of the former Barcelona police official who acted as paid German agent and gave information to the German submarines outside the harbor of the sailings of ships which were afterward sunk, is regarded as only the starting point of a long examination that it is imperative should be made. The demand is based largely on the apprehension that France, England, and Italy will demand an account of the proceedings as the result of which their ships and men have been lost, that they will not be put off by evasions, and that unless Spain does the right thing her interests will be very severely and seriously prejudiced.

One of the most striking and significant expressions of opinion published upon any home or international question, having regard to the conservative and highly responsible quarters from which it emanates, is an article in *La Epoca*, the daily organ. Throughout the war this most dignified organ of the monarchical parties has maintained an attitude of the utmost reserve and care in all matters regarding international policy and has steered clear of the thorny and difficult question of German espionage. But now it speaks plainly, and its words are quoted and discussed everywhere.

La Epoca says: "The court at Barcelona has revoked the charges that were directed against Bravo Portillo. Respectful as always of the judicial authority, we have nothing to say concerning that decision. But there are certain aspects of this governmental and even diplomatic matter upon which we consider ourselves obliged to speak. Bravo Portillo, justly or otherwise, was a representative person. In public opinion he symbolized the whole of the organization of German propaganda which selected the capital of Catalonia for its headquarters. Germany threw her espionage nets over the whole world, and the most striking proofs of the fact have been seen in Spain, with the sinking of many ships, some Spanish among them. The public have associated with this matter the syndicalist propaganda in workshops and factories, with the object of disorganizing Catalan industrial life, propaganda which now culminates in Bolshevik sheets like that entitled *El Maximalista*.

"We are passing through days of purification, of responsibility. Switzerland expels the Bolsheviks and raises herself against the Soviet of Olten, paid with German money; the countries of the Entente contemplate going to the extreme of asking Holland for the extradition of the Kaiser that they may prosecute him. And it is in such days that Spain abandons the case against Bravo Portillo, suggesting in this way that nothing happened in Spain when the net of German propaganda enveloped the whole country in its meshes. We must bring ourselves to understand that this has given offense in many quarters. We understand also that the government has had nothing to do with the revoking of the charges in this case, inasmuch as the division of authority, necessary in every constitutional regime, demands that the executive shall respect the independence of the judicial authorities; but there are other aspects of the case which do affect the government, and we trust for the public advantage. It can lay the blame, as *El Sol* says, on those who denounced Bravo Portillo. If it is seen that no authoritative proofs are produced; if it can prevent the return to active authority in Barcelona of the protagonist of this affair, as a matter of convenience without its signifying anything against him; if it can clean up the German propaganda and espionage, preventing anything illicit in the future; and liquidating the past by adequate guarantees; it can . . . But why continue? The Count de Romanones will certainly discover some means of removing the suspicions raised through the confusion between what was chivalrous neutrality and what was inaction in face of the organizations at work in Spain and which placed the interests of a foreign country above those of Spain. This cargo of suspicions must be discharged before the coming of peace." As to *El Sol*, it again returns to vigorous attack and insists that the credit and the future welfare of Spain are bound up with its management of this affair, and that she must now show her good faith and her will to do what is right to clear up this unhappy business.

In the Republican newspaper, *El Pais*, Señor Roberto Castrovieja makes some very pointed observations. He says that today nobody will believe in the innocence of Portillo, but that the case has been stopped owing to what was regarded as the necessity for shielding his employers and the accomplices in his espionage. The eagerness displayed in discharging a man who was more than suspect, who

was accused by the whole of Barcelona of serving the Germans and being in their pay was more than suspicious. This police official might be reappointed to his office, but that could not be done without bringing contempt upon the whole of the police service, the Dirección General de Seguridad, the civil government of Barcelona, the Ministry of the Interior, and the dignity and honor of Spain.

The best thing said of Portillo, *El Pais* continued, was that he might have been getting what information he could out of the Germans on the pretense of serving them as a spy. In such a case were Señor Analló Gimeno (former Minister of the Interior) and General La Barrera acquainted with what he discovered? The former governors, Señores Rodríguez, Andrade, Suarez Inclán, Portela, Morote, and others and the former directors of the service of security, Señores Astray, Domínguez, and Vivar should be questioned.

There is ample evidence that the high authorities are becoming anxious about this matter and realize that a mistake has been committed, but they are evidently at a loss now as to how best to proceed. The Premier, the Count de Romanones, sent a hurried telegram to the attorney-general of the high court at Barcelona to proceed to Madrid to consult with him in the matter, which he did accordingly. The interview lasted two hours. The Minister of Justice, Señor Rosello, has sent a telegram to the President of the court at Barcelona in consequence of which a meeting has been called of the judges, Señores Campa, Gayo, and Bustamante, who discharged Portillo, and it is said further that the telegram indicated that a legal means should be found for reopening the case against the man.

In the meantime the latter has come to Madrid, in order to pay a visit to his mother, he says. The Barcelona newspaper, *El Progreso*, asks for the dismissal of the three judges just named. The Young Republican Society has sent telegrams to the Ministers of the Interior and of Justice protesting against the rehabilitation of Portillo in the police force and the withdrawal of the charges against him. One of the Barcelona deputies to the Cortes, Señor Macia, has sent a long telegram of protest to the Premier. The Attorney-General of the Supreme Court, Señor Covian, has gone to Barcelona and after an interview with the President of the court there has asked that all the papers in connection with espionage cases that have been and are being dealt with shall be laid before him for his examination.

It is believed that the Minister of Justice has given it to be understood that the most serious view is taken of the matter in Madrid and that the judges responsible must be made to answer for their acts. It has been ascertained that many of the obvious processes of investigation into the case, some of them specially indicated in the instructions, such as the searching of certain premises for documents, have never been carried out, and that this forms a legal and essential reason for reopening the case. Señor Schenckel, the special judicial investigator appointed originally to inquire into the case and prepare the charges, says that in the course of his investigations various other offenses by Portillo were discovered. The latest news is that the attorney of the Barcelona court has lodged an appeal against the decision of the court by which Portillo was set at liberty.

When considering this case it must be borne in mind that it is not by any means a mere matter of a police official, but that Spain, no doubt with good reason, fears that her immediate and future relationship with the powers of the Entente will be vitally affected by the manner in which she deals with it, and that as a matter of fact there is good reason to believe that action already being taken by certain powers with reference to the circumstances attending the sinking of their ships by German submarines off the Spanish coast. In particular there is the sinking of the important French steamship, the *Provence*, which was torpedoed when within only a mile or two of the coast by a submarine which made its appearance between the ship and the shore, as the result of which the *Provence* hesitated to fire fearing to cause damage on the coast. It is suggested in some quarters that Spain has not only to fear the exposure of her own weakness and resultant complicity in handling the serious matter of German espionage in her country, but that it may even be found that some important Spanish personages are compromised. The feeling in the best and most responsible quarters, however, is that the government would do well to face the situation with the utmost moral courage, and by investigation and exposure, however unpleasant it may be, to get rid of the whole business forever and take care that such a thing is never taken again. There is some confidence that the Count de Romanones, who is now taking so strong a line in regard to international policy, will deal with the situation in the bold manner in which it ought to be handled. The general belief is that the measures for the withdrawal of the charges against Portillo had been taken and practically completed under the auspices of previous governments, and that they were rushed through when it was known that a Romanones government was coming in, the Count being unaware of the precise situation until too late.

SASKATCHEWAN HOUSING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—Should the city of Regina avail itself of the offer of a Dominion Government loan for the purpose of providing housing on a basis of population, it would be entitled to the sum of \$50,000 out of the \$25,000,000 made available by the government for this purpose. It is calculated that this sum would be sufficient to erect 229 houses at an average cost of \$200.

THE CRUX OF CRITICISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

Some people are critical, and some are not. Some people have acquired a knowledge of the fitness of things—let us say of artistic things for the sake of argument—and some have not, and the ones who are both critical and have acquired a knowledge of artistic things and want to become artists. Could anything be simpler?

Then sooner or later—mostly sooner, it would seem—they attach themselves to a newspaper, or even newspapers, as there are seldom enough critics to go round. If they can turn a phrase or possess a pretty wit and are willing to abide by their editor's policy of the strictly conservative, the respectable, progressive, or even the mildly shocking, they are quickly crowned with the popular bays of punditism—or perhaps it should be punditry—and their course lies open before them.

But their course isn't nearly as easy as it looks; there are shoals on every side. In the first place the pundit must have something to write about, and the things that are the most interesting to write about are the new things, because everything has been said already about the old ones. New things, of course, are sometimes good and sometimes bad, more often, of course, they are entirely indifferent, but that is not their here nor there for the moment. If they are good, the critic naturally wants to be in the first flight at the "come away" praising them, and diving into his library—every critic simply has to have a good library—to find ancient parallels and weighty authorities for the new idea.

If the thing is bad, on the contrary, our pundit wants to be severe and dignified in rebuke; he must expose its presumption in good set terms—but not too set—and show its absolute alienation from every canon in his library. It is a busy life. For instance, a brand new Tinbuctoonian painter appears on the stage with a cartload of pictures. Perhaps they are Bolshevik in spirit and heretic in utterance, and if they are favored with a dash of heretic austerity so much the better fun.

The game begins! A young and eager pundit, like the sanguine little goldfish that thinks he will swallow the whole crust before the big ones can get their mouths open, condemns the whole thing at a gulp, and brings the most incontrovertible evidence to prove that the new thing has neither tradition nor ancestry and that it is Spartacan in drawing. This pundit would have to be very young indeed—almost too young, in fact, to have achieved the bays; an old hand wouldn't condemn anything rashly, not even if his paper was Noah's Ark.

Then the great guns begin to speak and the youngster cowers in his dug-out—for the guns are firing the wrong way. This is the prelude: My dear old friend Terre Verte has come into his own at last, and how glad I was to talk over our last merry meeting under that lone palm tree in the middle of the Sahara, where the great artist with a home-made paintbrush and the nether end of a tube of flake white was improvising fugues on the glare of the sun on the white sand. Here was the real thing; the painting of fundamentals, basic in conception, rock bottom in everything else; and if anyone lived, critic or commoner, who denied it, he was an improper person who would be made to eat his own words—if not the page they were printed on.

There is no reason to continue the scene. The big fish gets the crust, the little ones hurry to get a crumb, the unfortunate youngster changes the conversation and Terre Verte has a triumph.

Now for another shoal and not without its humor, too. A group of painters just for the fun of the thing hang a small gallery with blank canvases and agree to produce an exhibition of pictures in two hours—for a charity. But one of the painters doesn't turn up and there is a blank canvas too many. Happy thought. They will all have a turn at it. One does a boat, another the sea, another rocks, another bathers, while the last sprinkles a few cubes and triangles about to bring it up to date, and the masterpiece is signed with a cryptic name composed of their united initials. The critics arrive. A new man! and a great one, portentous with promise and bursting with individuality. What if his name won't scan, and consists mostly of consonants! Most Russian names are like that. What if his picture is mostly consonants, too—so are all the best really modern pictures. Off they go—and there is wild hilarity in the cheaper restaurants.

It is names that are the trouble. Take away the names and there would be critics indeed. Not long ago there was an important annual exhibition of modern art in a great city where all the streets are straight. In it there was a splendid picture. It was a portrait of the artist and it was one of the best pictures in the show. The writer thought it was the very best, but he is a mere commoner with no hope of the bays. The splendid picture wasn't in the best gallery; it wasn't well hung; it hadn't even got a prize. Not a notice did it get; not a remark was passed upon it. One artist—just one—loved it like the commoner, and she had things of her own there, too; another artist who had been to the show hadn't even seen it. One arch-critic had never even dreamed of it and complained that it couldn't have been very good because it wasn't in the "very good" gallery. But it remained a splendid picture. Perhaps it's all a matter of opinion.

FARM BANKS FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—That the banking system of Canada requires to be supplemented by local agricultural banks was the opinion expressed in a resolution which passed after a short debate in the Saskatchewan Legislature. Following is the resolution:

"Whereas the banking system of Canada is so constituted that in practice it operates largely for the benefit of large commercial interests, and whereas the said system is controlled by executives in other parts of Canada who are not familiar with the needs and local conditions of western agriculture, thereby making it difficult and often impossible to secure the credit essential to the success of those engaged in farming; therefore, be it resolved, that in the opinion of this House such changes should be made in the banking system of Canada as will permit of the establishment of local agricultural banks in close touch with local conditions and with the needs of the farming industry."

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 562)

The Man in the "Natty Business Suit"
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The editorial entitled "The Higher Appraisal of Labor," appearing in The Christian Science Monitor of Jan. 10 contains the statement that certain people "had fallen into the way of thinking and believing that, somehow, the man in the office, was as a matter of course, entitled to more consideration than the man at the forge, not withstanding, that, as between the two, the latter did the harder and perhaps the more useful day's work. It is to reasoning from the present that the man in a natty business suit is entitled to a more comfortable means of livelihood than the man in overalls that a very large percentage of the labor disputes of the past may be attributed."

I consider the above quotation misleading because it fails to differentiate between skilled and unskilled labor, and skilled and unskilled office workers. Particularly in this case with the sentence, "The latter did the harder and perhaps more useful day's work." Labor agitators like to draw comparisons between productive and non-productive workers, claiming that the men in the shops are the only productive workers and are really entitled, in consequence, to much higher pay. This argument is only partly true and is therefore fallacious, and because of this I wish to draw attention to an inference in regard to the valuation of labor, which I feel sure was not intended by The Christian Science Monitor.

It seems to me that a reasonable graduation of the value of the work performed by different classes of workers would be somewhat as follows:

1. Skilled office workers.
This class would include engineers, draftsmen, architects, surveyors, chemists, professors, writers, artists, in fact, any and every one who has to take a long and arduous training to qualify for the position he holds. There we find the thinkers, the backbone of all industrial activity, the leaders of human progress, and it is these that are surely entitled to the highest reward on the basis of the value of services rendered.

2. Skilled shop workers.
This class would include skilled mechanics, machinists, pattern makers, fitters, in fact, high-grade labor that acquires its position by a skill resulting from a long and often tedious apprenticeship.

3. Unskilled office workers.
This class would include clerks of different kinds, store workers, and others whose work requires intelligent handling, but does not necessitate elaborate early training.

4. Unskilled laborers.
This class would include all labor chiefly mechanical in operation, or requiring only the exercise of human muscles for its performance.

A point that it seems to me is overlooked by the writer of the editorial is that, due to war conditions, Class 4, the unskilled laborer, has in many cases been receiving pay in many cases beyond the other three classes, and either of the other three classes, and the surely it would be inequitable for such a state of affairs to continue. In the past the skilled shop worker has always been able to command more pay than classes 3 and 4, often than Class 1, when an oversupply of college-trained men has cheapened the market in which they dispose of their services.

That labor has been generally underpaid in the past is unquestionably true, but this applies to all classes of labor, physical or mental, and just because a man wears a "natty business suit," it can by no means be inferred that he is therefore the recipient of larger remuneration than the man in overalls. In thousands of cases the reverse will be found to be the case. Let it be granted that all labor deserves higher compensation, but let this compensation be based on the value of services rendered.

(Signed) A. CECIL FARMER, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

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AMERICANIZATION IN DELAWARE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

More than ever before, the need for national unity is felt these post-war—or post-armistice—days, and in the United States of America, the word "Americanization," used so frequently and so long by those who are working to bring about harmony among the many peoples and races that make up that great nation, is daily becoming still more popular. If the United States succeeds with its melting-pot experiment, if it is enabled to gather together and merge into one, people of different races, creeds, conditions and aspirations, then it will "produce the greatest of all nations, a new race that will long hold a compelling place in the world," according to Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, who is pushing the campaign to make citizens of the whole population of the United States.

Each state of the Union is handling its own problem in its own way, and the experience of each is of interest to the others. Take Delaware, for example, where an organization known as the Service Citizens of Delaware, of which Pierre S. du Pont is president, has taken over the Americanization program drawn up by the State Council of Defense. This program provides for the immediate doing of things which clearly need to be done at once and for the gathering of supplementary information as to conditions as the work progresses.

Pending the passage by the State Legislature of a \$15,000 State Aid Bill for immigrant education, the Service Citizens, according to Miss Helen Hart, Americanization secretary, have appropriated \$13,000 for running 25 classes for six months. An expert supervisor has been engaged to organize and direct these and to continue the training of the teachers, which was commenced in the Delaware Americanization Institute held recently. They will be held, beginning about the middle of February, in factories, lodge halls, public buildings, and in other places that seem adapted to serve the real need of the immigrant. Miss Hart adds that since the interest of the non-English-speaking people of the State has not been quenched by poor teaching, as it has in some places, special obligation is felt to do a good piece of work, that it is particularly desired that no immigrant in Delaware shall become disheartened by feeling, after a few nights' work, that he can never learn enough English to do him any good. Women's clubs plan to cooperate by doing special work with non-English-speaking women who often need social rather than educational Americanization.

At a recent industrial Americanization conference of the Service Citizens it was stated that Delaware has a foreign-born population of about 25,000, of whom only 967 have been naturalized during the past eight years. Of 3428 foreign-born workmen in 35 industries but 23 per cent are citizens, only 63 per cent speak English and some who have been in the United States for 30 or 35 years know no English, and have not taken the first step to become citizens. Take, for example, one plant employing 1181 foreign-born workmen. Of these only 256 are citizens, while 975 are aliens, and only 658 can speak English. Yet the families of this one group of workmen make up more than one per cent of the population of the State.

Delaware is said to be a fortunate State because its Americanization problem is a manageable one which can be met without undue straining or over-burdening of the State's resources or institutions if prompt action be taken at once. The foreign-born, who constitute about one-twelfth of the population of the entire State, are almost all to be found in and around the city of Wilmington, the Poles and Italians being the leading races. The reasons for this are believed to be the immediate need for ready money, as in wages, and the desire to be able to mingle with others speaking their own language. It is said, however, that now that the law forbidding aliens to own land is no longer in force, it is probable that many immigrants will turn to farming.

**ODDS
And ENDS**

that we used to
throw away are
now appetizing
dishes our husbands want more
of, because we
use plenty of the
appetizing savory

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ing and particularly the Italians, a large number of whom understand such work and who usually are eager to own land, if only enough for a little truck garden.

Up to this time Delaware has done very little toward Americanizing her foreign population although an attempt was made to have Americanization classes conducted in the public schools and a sum of money was raised by private subscription for the work, which was carried on for four months, but both the City Council of Wilmington and the Legislature refused to appropriate funds for its continuance.

The State Defense Council began its Americanization work on Oct. 1, according to Miss Esther Everett Lape, consulting director of the Americanization committee of the council who worked out the program. This included a complete census of aliens as a basis for all plans. A more thorough survey planned was to include the demand and supply of foreign-born workmen in the industries of the State, on a permanent basis; the demand, supply and nature of housing facilities for such workmen in and around the various industries in Wilmington and throughout the State; possibilities for safe investments, for their savings, and extent to which such opportunities are seized; use, tendency and character of foreign-language newspapers read by them, where printed, circulation, editorial tendency, advertising policy, etc.; a survey of the foreign-language organizations and lodges of the State, their connection with national agencies, purpose, influence and tendency toward or away from Americanization; educational or civic opportunities offered by churches, racial, political or other organizations; extent to which aliens have become public charges in charitable or penal institutions; studies of each race separately with special reference to their relation to present situation in native country and in the United States; and a study of religious influences among them, the strength of each and their attitude toward each other.

This, of course, is meant to be a long-time program, destined to form a firm foundation for the Americanizing of the foreign-born of Delaware.

UKRAINIANS' PLEA DENIED

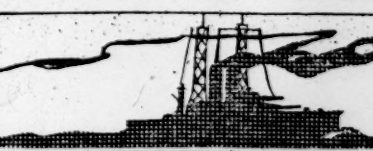
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario.—A delegation from the Ukrainian-Canadian Citizens League, which has its head office in Winnipeg, Manitoba, recently waited upon the Canadian Government with the request that Ukrainian representatives be sent from Canada to Paris to assist at the Peace Conference in an advisory capacity. While no official statement has been given out, it is understood that the government informed the delegation that it would not be feasible for the Dominion to send representatives from Canada of any separate race or nationality. While there is nothing to prevent Ukrainians going over to Paris, they would have to do so in their private capacity and not as accredited agents of the Dominion Government.

AGENCY BILLS ADVANCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—Measures of the provincial government to abolish private employment agencies have been advanced a stage in the Legislature. They will leave the Saskatchewan field solely in the hands of the provincial system of labor bureaux. An exception was made in favor of agencies dealing with teachers only.



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STUDY OF UNITED STATES HISTORY

California State Senator Proposes
That a Compulsory Course Be
Given in All the High Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

OLYMPIA, Washington.—Declaring that the study of United States history and United States government is indispensable to good citizenship, an accurate understanding of our institutions and a proper appreciation of our national ideals, Walter S. Davis, state Senator, has introduced a bill in the Legislature which is now in session here, requiring that the State Board of Education shall prescribe the study of the history and government of the United States as a course of study in the high schools of the State, and require these studies as a prerequisite for graduation from a high school.

With the idea of carrying still further an Americanization program that will be begun by such instruction of the young, Senator Davis has also introduced a bill providing for public school teachers who shall be available for giving instruction in the home, especially those of alien people, or in school buildings or other places when instruction may be given adults in the English language, the fundamental of the United States system of government, in the process and duty of naturalization, in the rights and duties of United States citizenship and also in such matters as the purchase and preparation of food and clothing.

The latter measure is designed especially for the Americanization of alien mothers who, it is explained, are the last of the family to take on United States ways, the young learning to become Americans at school and the men folk in the contact afforded by their occupations.

FARM BANKS ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—That the present banking laws of Canada are unsuitable is the tenor of a resolution before the Saskatchewan Legislature based largely on a motion passed at the Winnipeg Liberal Convention in the fall of 1917. The motion reads: "Whereas the banking system of Canada is so constituted that in practice it operates largely for the benefit of the large commercial firms; whereas the said system is controlled by executives in other parts of Canada who are not familiar with the needs and local conditions of western agriculture, thereby making it difficult and often impossible to secure the credit and the terms of credit essential to the success of those engaged in farming; therefore be it resolved that in the opinion of this House such changes should be made in the banking system of Canada as will permit of the establishment of local agricultural banks in close touch with local conditions and with the need of the farming industry."



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WORLD - POLICING
POLICY ASSAILED

Republicans in United States Senate Strongly Protest Action Committing Government Without Consent of Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Vigorous assaults on the reported agreement of the Peace Conference to make the United States share or assume part of the responsibility of supervising the German colonies in Africa and the Pacific were launched by leading Republicans in the Senate on Friday. The debate was opened by Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, who declared that such a scheme, agreed to without the consent of the Congress of the United States, would be a "stupendous and preposterous undertaking," that it would mean a "trusteeship or receivership" of such territory, and would involve a heavy burden of taxation for the upkeep of an army for police purposes, in distant parts of the world.

Senator Lodge, Republican leader, charged that time had been wasted in the discussion of non-essentials; that some of the decisions reported to have been reached are "absolutely unbelievable," and that for this government to assume any suzerainty of territory in South Africa or the Pacific would be to invite controversy with Australia and South Africa. Senator Borah of Idaho, and Senator Johnson of California strongly supported these allegations, and once more returned to the attack on secret diplomacy, "in contrast with the promised open covenants of peace openly arrived at."

"One can scarcely read that without reaching the conclusion that it is the purpose of the allied powers not only to allow us to conduct operations in these German colonies and take them over under a trusteeship or receivership, but that the maintenance of the peace of the world is to rest upon us. If that is true, of course there is no army which this country could raise that would be sufficient for such a purpose, and there is no burden of taxation that could be laid upon the people of the United States that would be adequate to maintain such a force. I hope that these stories are not true; I cannot believe that they can be true; I cannot believe that without consulting the Congress of the United States, without consulting the members of the committees that have charge of these special matters, without consulting the people, the United States can be pledged to any such stupendous and preposterous undertaking. It is the wildest kind of guessing as to what the Senate will do. I have made a futile effort to try to get the Senate to express an opinion on two or three fundamental propositions, to which I did not suppose there was any objection, but I cannot even get it out of the Committee on Foreign Relations."

Supporting this conclusion, Senator Lodge said: "We apparently are being involved in some sort of guarantee, either with force or without force, to take care of the German possessions in Africa and in the Pacific Ocean. We seem to have involved ourselves already in serious differences with the Australians and the Boers of South Africa, populations with which we have always been friendly and in sympathy. Our good relations with Australia are of tremendous importance. I do not know exactly what we are doing, but we seem to be annoying them very much; and in some method we are apparently going to guarantee and sustain and watch over republics or states made up of hostilities and other folks, and we are to be meddling with it all the time in an indefinite future."

"I say these things with hesitation, because I do not know what the facts are. The Senate is absolutely in the dark. It has nothing to go upon, and I merely express this as the feeling of one person who takes a great interest in it, who wants peace made with Germany and proclaimed, to give us the opportunity to go to work here to readjust the really dreadful situation that exists in this country in regard to industry and business. I wish we could have some explanation from an authoritative source."

"We seem to be discussing this matter without sufficient information," Senator Borah interrupted. "I trust that the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from Pennsylvania will realize that one of the most necessary things in regard to it is open negotiation, open covenants of peace, openly arrived at." Senator Borah went on to say that the whole difficulty with the situation was the failure to apply the doctrine of "open covenants of peace, openly arrived at."

Senator Johnson of California read from the official communiqué issued by the Peace Conference on Thursday to support a contention that the American people were being kept in the dark about the real developments in the conference.

"The difficulty of the situation," said Senator Borah, "arises out of the condition that we have entered upon a boundless sea without chart or compass. When we declared that we would take part in readjusting the territorial boundaries and the governmental conditions of Europe, we broke away from the fundamental principle upon which the foreign policy of this government was established a century ago, and we have had neither chart nor compass for our sea since that hour."

"I do not care what kind of a League of Nations you form. It may, as Admiral Mayo said, be nothing more than a good ladies' quilting society. But it is finally lead us into all kinds of entangling obligations and conditions with European affairs. If we sit in the council chamber with nothing more than our moral influence and our moral suasion, and exercising our intellectual powers, we are still dealing with European affairs and creating corresponding obligations upon our part against which the father of his country declared. And if we take possession of the German colonies and undertake to administer them, we have in that very hour—I do not care whether there is any declaration to that effect or not—abandoned the Monroe Doctrine."

Senator Walsh, one of the leading administration spokesmen, told the Senate that it was his opinion that the United States would not be bound to any policy calling for the maintenance of large military police forces in the German colonies.

"I cannot conceive," he said, "that our commissioners at the Peace Conference will ever undertake to impose upon the government of this country any such burden, and I apprehend that any alarm concerning such a condition will be found to be without much foundation. It may be that the plan of putting the colonies in trusteeship may not work, but I feel entirely confident that the American commissioners will assume no such burden as that for the United States, unless it is absolutely impossible to escape it."

OMSK GOVERNMENT
TO RESIST SOVIETS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—An Omsk message, transmitted by the French Government wireless station, states the following:

According to a Russian agency, the union congress of Socialist workers' parties at Omsk laid down, in its order of the day, that the Kolchak Government proposes to carry on the struggle against the Bolsheviks to a victorious end, to maintain territorial integrity, and to restore Russia to her former international status.

The congress therefore considered that the government's program corresponded with the aspirations of the working population, and the Socialist workers' parties undertook to support the Kolchak Government by all means at their disposal.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Russian Government wireless station that the last battalion of the German Army are leaving Kiev for their own country.

OVER HALF Y. M. C. A.
FUND RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—More than half of the fund of \$174,000 being raised by the Boston Young Men's Christian Association to cover the expenses of its war work and to provide for the initiation of its reconstruction program had been raised, in cash or in pledges, up to noon Friday, according to the announcement made at the daily luncheon of the campaigners. The total reported was \$89,140. Reports for the preceding 24 hours totaled \$8512, making it necessary for the workers to redouble their efforts today and Monday in order to carry the drive over the top.

In an appeal to the public the Y. M. C. A. campaigners on Friday made it plain that the association's service to the men in uniform will continue for at least another six months and friends of the Y. M. C. A. and of the soldiers and sailors were urged to aid in this work. Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, in a message delivered by Arthur S. Johnson, president of the Y. M. C. A. urged that public-spirited citizens aid the drive.

PRESIDENT EXPECTED
TO VISIT BELGIUM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday)—President Wilson is expected to visit Belgium from Feb. 8 to 10. He will visit Brussels and then the devastated areas, including the factories at Hainault, Liège, Zeebrugge, Ostend, Dixmude and Ypres. A visit to the Yser battlefield is also contemplated, and the President is expected to return to France via Lille. Numerous committees have been appointed to prepare for the President's arrival, and a magnificent reception is to be accorded him.

DELAY IN MAILED FOR
AMERICA EXPLAINED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The non-dispatch of mails by fast ships to New York between Jan. 7 and 20 appears to have been due to the failure of the Shipping Ministry to inform the postal authorities of certain sailings.

The postal authorities state that the Adriatic was substituted for the Caronia for economy sake as a mail boat and was due to sail on Jan. 18. The Admiralty, however, postponed the sailing and finally ordered her to Brest.

ROYAL BRIDESMAIDS ANNOUNCED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—It is announced that the bridesmaids at Princess Patricia's wedding will be Princess Mary, Princess Ingrid of Sweden, Princess Maude of Fife, Lady Mary Cambridge, Lady Helen Cambridge, Lady May Cambridge, Lady Ida Ramsay and Lady Jean Ramsay.

DEMobilIZATION OF
CANADIAN TROOPS

(Continued from page one)

proportion of the corps and troops on the line of communication to Canada.

There are so many members of the Canadian corps who were originally resident in the British Isles, and who wish to again see relatives and parents before they return to Canada, that more applications for leave to England were received than could be granted. Cordially sympathizing with this desire on the part of the men, and in order that all might be treated on the same basis, it was found that the only possible way in which to meet the wish of the men was that divisions should be returned to Canada via England. This has been arranged.

With regard to troops in England, after the armistice was declared such troops in England as were available were immediately returned to Canada, not including draftees under the Military Service Act. This does not include the Forestry Corps in the British Isles which has not been released from duty.

On Jan. 13 the Adjutant-General overseas issued the following order: "All personnel who can be made available for return to Canada, other than draftees, are to be returned in accordance with their service groups as laid down in demobilization instructions, volume 1, appendix B. No priority of return will be accorded to men by reason of their being in low medical category; every effort must be made to release men employed in England, so that they may be returned in the order of priority set out in the above-mentioned demobilization instructions. Subject to the necessity of safeguarding proper maintenance of discipline and of administration, care should be taken that any men released are substituted by draftees, and not by men returned from France or by men belonging to groups to be returned earlier than draftees."

The demobilization instructions lay down that married men, according to length of service, are to be returned to Canada first and then single men according to length of service. For this purpose and in order to provide a practical system of priority, the overseas military forces of Canada have been divided into 34 service groups covering the period from 1914 down to December 1918.

AUSTRALIAN NOTE
ON COLONIAL PLAN

Prime Minister Gets Message From Commonwealth on Disposal of the Pacific Islands

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Mr. W. M. Hughes, Australian Commonwealth Prime Minister, has received a statement from the Commonwealth Government which Mr. Hughes says, evidently describes not merely the attitude of the government, but of the whole of the Australian people.

MELBOURNE, Vic. (Wednesday)—The acting Premier of Australia, Mr. W. A. Watt, today gave out a statement summing up the state of public feeling in Australia with respect to the disposition of the German colonies in that part of the world.

"It is probable," he said, "that at the conference of the allied powers at Paris an attempt will be made to internationalize or neutralize the Pacific islands and other countries that formerly belonged to Germany. After careful consideration of the prospect of such form of government, we can see nothing but complications arising out of that method of control, and I am cabling today to Mr. Hughes in Paris strongly setting out our objections to any form of international government."

"Shortly after the conclusion of the armistice, both houses of the Federal Parliament unanimously carried a resolution that the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia declare it essential to the future safety and welfare of Australia that the captured German possessions in the Pacific be returned to Australia, and that in the consideration or determination of proposals affecting the destination of those islands Australia should be consulted."

"The time for consultation having arrived, the government should make its views plain. It is the desire and hope of the Australian Government that the islands of the Pacific formerly held by Germany and now occupied by Australian and New Zealand forces should for the future be controlled either by Great Britain or Australia and New Zealand."

"In expressing this desire we are not influenced by an ambition to extend our territory, but feel that this free young nation must safeguard itself against molestation. The only form of insurance which is open to us is government under the British flag as the Commonwealth already governs a substantial area in Oceania, adjacent to the late German possessions of New Guinea and Bismarck archipelago."

"We must appeal to the nations who have to judge our claims. We do not seek to exploit the natives, but to develop the productive and industrial possibilities of these possessions for the future good of the present inhabitants, as well as the safety of this island continent. Many evidences have been tendered to the government that this is practically the unanimous view of the people of Australia."

TELEPHONE CASE POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Proceedings in the State Supreme Court to

secure an injunction against the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company restraining it from continuing in effect the new telephone toll rates fixed by the Postmaster-General of the United States have been postponed until Feb. 7, by Justice DeCourcy, on motion of William H. Hitchcock, assistant Attorney-General, in behalf of the Public Service Commission. Mr. Hitchcock intends to have the case reserved for the full bench of the Supreme Court which meets in March.

ESPIONAGE CASE
TESTIMONY OPENS

Government Directs Proof in Effort to Show Disloyalty of O'Leary and Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—When the government, on Friday, opened its case under the Espionage Act against Jeremiah A. O'Leary and his associates in the publication of the anti-British magazine Bull, it was made evident that the prosecution would attempt to prove continuous opposition, on the part of the defendants, to all acts of the government directed toward vigorous prosecution of the war.

James W. Osborne, district attorney, described articles that had appeared in Bull and said that the only intent a person could have in circulating such a sheet at such a time was to cause mutiny and obstruct recruiting and the enlistment service of the army. Mr. Osborne expects little trouble in fixing responsibility for the publication of the paper, and intimated that a more important issue was the purpose of the publishers. He referred to a letter alleged to have been written by Mr. O'Leary to Bernard Ridder, in which he is alleged to have said he would rather shoot himself than "fight beside any Britisher in France."

John J. Rath, testimony showed, was president of the Bull Publishing Company, and the American Truth Society owned 51 per cent of the organization. It was brought out that Mr. Rath had volunteered for the United States service, and in reply to question by the attorneys for the defense, he said that his association with Bull, O'Leary and the society made him a better rather than a worse American. Mr. Osborne brought out that Mr. Rath had enlisted in the navy, after being drafted for the army, and had spent his time at Pelham Bay naval training station.

WORK OF Y. M. C. A.
OFFICIALLY APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—An emphatic answer to the charges that Y. M. C. A. workers avoided danger zones and demanded exorbitant prices from the soldiers for chocolate, cakes and other such supplies, has been found by the National War Work Council of the association, in a general order issued by command of Major-General Dickman incorporated upon the records of the third division, A. E. F.

This order, which e pressed appreciation of the work done by the "Y" secretaries, including their distribution of chocolate, cakes, candy, boudin, etc., free of charge, particularly commends the courage, devotion and resources shown by them. Copies of this order were sent, at General Dickman's command, to each one of the 34 men and six women who went with the division through the fighting at Château-Thierry and along the Marne to St. Mihiel and into action north of Verdun and along the Meuse.

Colonel Rhea, chief of staff of the general staff of one of the divisions which helped to straighten out the St. Mihiel salient, wrote a letter of thanks to the "Y" overseas headquarters in Paris, thanking the organization for their "great work in having distributed, gratis, enormous quantities of chocolate, cakes, candy, etc."

FORCE USED TO CHECK
WHISKY SMUGGLING

LANSING, Michigan—An armored automobile hereafter will patrol highways crossing the Ohio-Michigan state line as a result of numerous pistol fights within the last few weeks between whisky runners and members of the state constabulary.

Since the Federal Prohibition Amendment was ratified, whisky runners between Toledo and Michigan cities have redoubled their efforts, according to Col. Roy C. Vandercook of the constabulary. Many automobiles transporting liquor, he says, have been found to be carrying experienced gunmen.

AIR SERVICE COMMITTEE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—An air service parliamentary committee has been formed, consisting of members who have served in the air force. The chairman is Capt. Wedgwood Benn, D. S. O., A. F. C., and secretary to Col. Lestrage Malone.

"Say it with flowers"

On St. Valentine Day

Your local florist, within a few hours, can deliver fresh flowers in any city or town in the United States and Canada through the Florists' Telegraph Delivery service.

PACKER PUBLICITY
AIMS DISCLOSED

Louis F. Swift Tells of His Company's Employment of Thomas F. Logan—Knew of Latter's Journey to Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A diversion in the examination of Louis F. Swift in regard to his interests in the East St. Louis Stockyards and Rendering Company by Francis J. Heney, was occasioned on Friday by Senator Norris, who asked the witness first if he knew Thomas F. Logan, and then how the latter earned the \$6000 a year paid him by Swift & Company. Mr. Swift sought refuge in the request that Mr. Veeder, his counsel, be permitted to offer an explanation, a request that he made frequently during the day, but it was from Mr. Swift himself that Mr. Heney and Senator Norris were trying to draw the information.

Mr. Swift then explained that his company had employed Mr. Logan for advice on publicity, having understood that he was a specialist. Mr. Swift said that he had received no letters from Mr. Logan, although he thought that Mr. Veeder had and he might occasionally have said something to him about what Logan wrote. He knew he had newspaper connections, because he saw the name of a paper on the door of his office in Washington, but he did not know anything about his connection with the string of financial and trade journals which Senator Norris mentioned. Nor did he know that he was drawing \$6000 from Swift & Co., was receiving \$8400 from the Atlantic Refining Company, \$6000 each from the Freepot Sulphur Company, the General Electric Company, the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, he told Senator Norris, but said if he had known it he would have thought Mr. Logan would be more useful to him.

"Did you know that Mr. Logan went to Europe at the expense of the government?" inquired Senator Norris.

"Yes, but I would not think that would hurt his work for Swift & Co."

Mr. Swift denied that Mr. Logan's friendship with Edward N. Hurley and J. P. Tumulty had any influence with him.

Mr. Heney read into the record a memorandum taken from the Swift files dated May 15, 1917, Washington, to the effect that the complete control of the food supply was to be turned over to Herbert C. Hoover by President Wilson, although Secretary Houston, who had opposed it, did not know it yet. He outlined the food saving program and other details that would be inaugurated under the new régime; also that the allied nations were to turn over their purchases to Mr. Hoover. This was signed by Louis F. Swift, and there were directions to send it to the various offices of the Swift Company, whose initials were given, including H. V. Henry Veeder, from whom at first Mr. Swift insisted he must have received it. He then said that he must have been out of town and some one else in his office must have handled the letter. He admitted that the signature looked like his writing, but said that some one might have imitated his handwriting. He said he did not know that the information came from Logan.

Several telegrams bore references to "Diamond T." "Did this refer to Tommy Logan?" Mr. Heney inquired. Mr. Swift could not say.

Under a message from Washington regarding a meeting of the Federal Trade Commission with inside information, Mr. Swift wrote the name "Hurley" in a circle. This message gave notice of coming investigations and said that there would be enough delay to allow for preparation. "Exchange of telegrams is advisable," was added.

Mr. Swift could not say why Mr. Hurley's name appeared on this telegram, but Mr. Heney commented that at that time Mr. Hurley was still connected with the Federal Trade Commission.

Unfair railroad discrimination in favor of the packers was charged by W. F. Bode, of the Reed-Murdock Company, of Chicago. He stated before the House Interstate Commerce Committee that the packers obtained through whatever means they wanted, while others had to take care when they could get them and some places were unable to get any service except that of the packers.

In very hot or very cold weather the packers had all the advantage with their refrigerator cars. Because special facilities are afforded for the transportation of meat, the packers will put in a few pounds of meat and fill up the car with groceries and other perishable commodities, getting in rapid time, Mr. Bode asserted.

This is unjust to the wholesale grocers who enjoy no such advantages, he said.

Mr. Bode said that while all groceries are now sold net, the weight of the box or paper or container not

being charged for, the packers refuse to comply with this practice and charge for the wrappings of their hams and bacon at the same rate as the meat. The matter was brought to the attention of the Department of Agriculture and after a long delay it was decided that hams and bacon were not packages. Therefore, the packers enjoy a profit which is disallowed to grocers. Also the consumer has the disadvantage of having to pay at the rate of 50 cents a pound for paper worth five cents.

Prices on Pacific Coast

Persistent Breaks Held to Mean Costs Have Been Held Up Artificially

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—While it cannot be said that there is a distinct downward tendency in food prices on the Pacific Coast there have recently been some surprising and persistent breaks in prices, these reductions being interpreted to mean that prices had been held at the high levels by means of artificial processes.

Those food products in which prices have shown the most marked decline are butter, eggs, poultry, and cheese, butter having dropped 20 cents a pound in a little over a week, and the decline in eggs having been continuous and marked.

One observer expresses his view of the situation in this way: "There must be a readjustment of prices of commodities which have advanced out of all proportion to the increase in wages and have accordingly produced a season of commercial uncertainty. I expect six months of medium business during which there will be a downward readjustment of cost-of-living prices. There are many things that can operate toward the lowering of commodity prices. High freight rates and extraordinary taxation have contributed toward the cost of living, and both will show a considerable diminution in the near future."

Big Cold Storage Stocks

Butter, Meat and Poultry Lead—May Drive Prices Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Cold storage warehouses in this vicinity are fully stocked. This applies more particularly to butter, meat and poultry, and not so largely to eggs and cheese. P. Q. Foy, market expert, explained this condition by saying that the wholesalers stocked up in preparation for a rainy day, the armistice finding them with large stocks on hand, growing daily, because production had reached a high rate, and because of the inability of other nations to purchase the stocks. He expects these holdings to increase for the next few weeks, and he pointed out that other nations were faced with

a similar condition. A Russian syndicate, he said, was offering 500,000,000 pounds of Russian butter here, and Argentina had just offered 10,000,000 bushels of corn at 85 cents.

Surplus stocks, and a declining purchasing power among the increasing number of unemployed, said Mr. Foy, would continue to drive prices down for a while longer. Butter had already dropped from 71 to 47 cents since Jan. 6. The daily surplus of butter carried over here is estimated at a third of a million pounds. The retailers were at first inclined to hold to the high prices, but publicity prevented that and brought the benefit to the consumer.

Julius Barnes, president of the Federal Grain Corporation, announces that the government will not attempt to cut the price of wheat. Wheat holdings are at present about 150,000,000 bushels, and Mr. Barnes says there will be plenty of demand for the 1919 crop.

The movement to induce the government to stop price-fixing is growing among trade exchanges. Handlers of agricultural products will meet at Chicago on Saturday and Sunday to protest against the federal food bill, and the Council of Grain Exchanges of North America will meet for the same purpose in Washington on Monday.

AUSTRALIAN ENVOYS
NAMED FOR BERNE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MELBOURNE, Vic. (Thursday)—The Australian Labor Party has appointed Messrs. Anstey and Ryan as representatives of the International Labor Conference.

Mr. Henderson's Interview

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday)—The British delegates to the International Socialists' Conference have arrived in Berne. According to the Echo de Paris, Mr. Henderson has already had several interviews with Herr Muller, the new German Minister to Switzerland.

FRENCH APPROVAL
OF FINNISH POLICY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The French Government wireless transmits a Stockholm message announcing that news has been received from Helsingfors that the French Government has expressed its approval of the Finnish Government's official political program, and therefore proposed to request the Allies' governments to recognize Finland's independence definitively. The message adds that the British Government would be favorable to this step.

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Houghton & Dutton Co.
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BOSTON

One of New England's Greatest
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Furniture Sales

Begins Monday, February 3

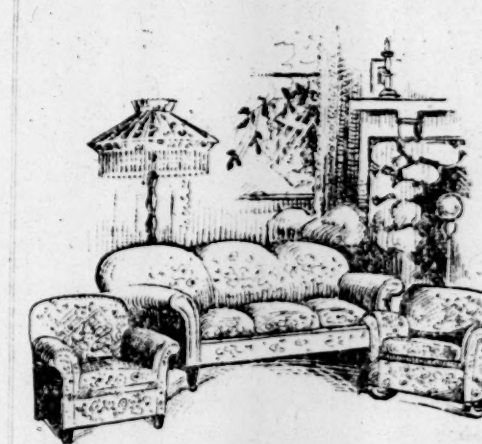
WITH THE BEST VALUES WE HAVE EVER OFFERED

It has meant a diligent search of the markets this year to obtain as complete an assortment of furniture and as good values as we have offered in former February Sales. We have succeeded, however, in securing values which surpass anything we ever offered in the house furnishing line.

Furniture suitable for every room is included, complete sets and separate pieces in various woods and finishes and in the most fashionable designs.

The following Item Is Typical of the Unusual Savings Offered

Overstuffed
Tapestry Suite, \$189.50



Handsome suite for library or living room, made with spring edge, loose spring seat and upholstered in high grade tapestry. A most exceptional value.

Mahogany Floor Lamps, Complete, \$12.98 up.

Also Notable Values in
LINOLEUMS, CURTAINS, UPHOLSTERIES
RUGS AND KITCHEN FURNISHINGS

VIEWS OF OPPOSING SIDES IN BELFAST

Employer Thinks Dispute a Matter for National Settlement—Striker Wants Shorter Hours for Education Facilities

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its labor correspondent.

BELFAST, Ireland (Thursday).—In conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, a director of a Belfast shipyard affected by the strike over the question of the 44-hour week, said:

"The workmen have no grievance; we have no quarrel with them. We consider this a national question; Belfast is not a separate unit and cannot decide the question of the workmen's hours independently of other parts of the kingdom. We are perfectly willing to give the men the hours decided upon across the Channel. If they say 44 or 47 hours, or whatever is decided, we are willing to agree; but we refuse to deal with the Belfast problem separately. The men have been offered 47 hours, which they refuse. As a matter of fact, on the strikers' own admission, it is only a small minority which is running this strike and compelling the workers, who are quite content, to come out."

"There is no doubt the influence at work to produce the strike and blind a number of workmen as to the real issue are not working in the interest of the empire, or of the workman. Whether the strike continues for some time or not, it is unlikely that the situation will continue as it is. Citizens of Belfast will not submit to it. Martial law is likely to be proclaimed, and the matter will be put in the hands of the military."

One of the strikers told the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the shipyard workers had to start out on a cold winter morning to be at the yard at 6:30 in wind and rain or frost, iceicles often hanging to the ship to be worked on. "What is the result? Fires have to be lighted where men can warm themselves. Naturally men are not anxious to leave the fires. The result is that little work is done in the early hours before breakfast; it is simply bringing men out to no purpose."

"Think of it from the viewpoint of an old man who has worked hard all his life, and has still to go struggling out to work in the early hours of the morning. Think of it from the viewpoint of the growing boy. He requires more rest than a grown man, and yet, if that boy is to continue his education, he has to attend night schools when he is more ready for bed than study. What chance does a boy get of educating himself under these conditions? No employer has a right to ask so much. Nine o'clock is a fair hour for the workman to go to work; it is the time business men go to theirs."

Asked if he considered the manhood of Great Britain on the whole would be improved by the workman having a shorter working-day, and if the workman as a whole wanted to improve themselves or simply to spend time in idleness, the reply was:

"I can only speak for myself. I need this time for study, and I, as an individual, have a right to it. We have been asked, would we agree, if short hours were granted, to put out the same amount of work as when we had 58 hours a week. That is not our point. We consider there should be enough work for all, and that would solve the discharged soldiers problem. I am willing to admit that behind the movement there is a strong element of socialism, which amounts to class hatred, and hatred is not a high motive, but most social reforms have had to be brought about through force."

Another workman expressed the opinion that there would be very little difference in output with shorter hours.

An older workman considered the 47 hours offer by the employers a very fair one, and that men ought to be glad to accept it. He considered it was the young men with no responsibility who were keeping the strike going.

A discharged soldier told the representative of The Christian Science Monitor he had no sympathy with the strikers. He did not believe the colors exhibited by one of the bands he saw in a procession. He did not believe the movement, as was said, was actuated by the motive of making sufficient work for discharged soldiers.

"It is their unions," he said, "which have made it hard for discharged soldiers to get employment. Disabled men who have lost their own trade, have been prevented from learning other trades which they were fit to take up by unions of the very men who were talking of patriotism."

"I think the movement is purely selfish, and has behind it a disloyal element, largely based upon ignorance and inability to see beyond the narrow viewpoint of the wage earner. They do not see that this sort of thing, if carried to its farthest issue, would be the means of breaking up and disintegrating the British Empire through Bolshevism. I believe that Germany and Rome are at the back of this. If some of these men, who have been earning big wages safely at home while we were being shot down in France at a shilling per day, had changed places with us for a little, or had even knocked about the world and traveled at any part of their lives, they would be able to judge the situation from a wider and more national point of view."

He agreed that 8 o'clock was early enough to start work, provided the men worked during the hours they were employed.

SHORTER WEEK DEMAND
PAWBUCKET, Rhode Island.—Representatives of 20,000 operatives in the textile mills of this city and towns in

the Blackstone valley voted on Thursday night to demand a 48-hour week and to leave the mills on Monday next after completing eight hours' work. The operatives are now on a 54-hour weekly schedule. About 20 mills will be affected by this action.

MILITARY SERVICE BILL INTRODUCED

Senator New of Indiana, in Measure Offered, Seeks to Provide One Year Compulsory Training in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The boom for general military service was launched in earnest when United States Senator Harry S. New, Republican, of Indiana, introduced on Friday a bill making military training of all male citizens over 18 years and "those persons who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States" compulsory. Senator New's bill was referred to the Military Affairs Committee, of which he is a member. Under the bill, the period of training would not exceed one year, but "under no circumstances shall the training period be divided into two or more periods."

The scope of the measure, and the nature of the obligation involved, are set forth in the following sections:

"Section 2. Liability for training under this act shall not begin before the nineteenth year, and shall not terminate until the end of the twenty-sixth year, for all males liable under Section 1 of this act, except for those who have taken their training in some one year of this period, or who have been excused as hereinafter provided. Training should be given preferably in the first year in which liability for training becomes effective, i. e., the nineteenth year."

"Section 3. That no one liable for training under Section 1 of this act shall be excused from training unless he is the sole support of parents, wife, or child, and then only in the event that equivalent support to dependents is not provided by the Congress; provided that such equivalent shall represent the net contribution made to the support of dependents in the case of each youth liable under this act."

"Section 4. That all persons trained under this act shall automatically become members of the national reserve without compensation, upon the completion of training; provided that each class so graduated into the national reserve shall be given a number, and that the youngest class, in the event of necessity, be called first."

"Section 5. All members of the national reserve shall be liable to service by classes in time of war or other grave emergency, and that these classes be called in rotation, as provided by Section 6 of this act."

Supporting his bill, Senator New declared that now is the time for the formulation of a national military policy. After discussing the argument that such a bill as he proposes smacks too much of militarism, he declared that the adoption of his plan would obviate the necessity of maintaining a standing army of the size contemplated by the War Department, and thus save money to the nation. He continued:

"What is needed is a fixed and permanent policy, something real, something at once definite, effective, sufficient, and I confidently believe that this is easily attainable. In my opinion it is readily and comparatively inexpensively obtained through the adoption of the policy of universal military training."

"The public mind needs to be disabused of whatever impression prevails in it that universal military training presupposes a large standing army. On the contrary, it presupposes the exact opposite. In case of war, it follows as a necessary sequence that the young men of the country must comprise its armies. Universal military training guarantees that the youth who is to be conscripted or who shall volunteer in such a case shall go prepared for the various phases of the ordeal he is to face, rather than that he shall be taken unprepared and unfit. It provides the only guarantee against any occasion for the maintenance of a regular army of greater proportions than the country needs or is willing to support. Under the operation of this system, the soldier is in reality a citizen, free to follow his chosen vocation except for the period required for his proper training."

"This is a national issue, and I am firmly convinced that now, not some nebulous future indeterminate date, is the time to come to a decision concerning our military policy for the future. Today we can take advantage of the experience which has been gained, and continue the application of its lessons."

DEVELOPMENT OF WATERWAYS URGED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Solution of the rail-water controversy, a contest in interstate trade of more than 50 years' standing, by "developing transportation on the waterways and coordinating and articulating them with a unified railway system," is proposed by W. G. McAdoo in a chapter of his annual report as Director-General of Railroads, made public on Friday.

"This is possible with the railways under federal control," he asserts. "I doubt if any of our rivers or canals will become active factors of transportation if the railroads are turned back to private control. The old methods of railway competition with the waterways doubtless will be revived and the waterway experiment may not be able to survive that competition."

GLASGOW STRIKERS WANT RECOGNITION

Wider Recognition of Labor in Form of Legislation Is Strike Leaders' Demand—Controlling Trades Are Affected

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its labor correspondent.

GLASGOW, Scotland (Thursday).—In connection with the strike in the shipbuilding and engineering industries, now in progress in the Clyde area for a 40-hour working week, on inquiry at reliable quarters, The Christian Science Monitor representative ascertained that between 30,000 and 40,000 men came out the first day of the strike, and on the second day, the number had increased to something like 60,000. This has brought about a stoppage of work at the large shipbuilding and engineering works at Clydebank, Linthouse and Dalmuir. In fact, the Clyde, from Dumbarton upward, is affected. Picketing has already been resorted to with the result that the number of strikers has been greatly augmented.

Not only is the Clyde area affected, but all the shops in the Leith district of the Firth of Forth are out. Many men have struck at Rosyth, and more are expected to join immediately. The strike is spreading to the mining districts also. Already 7000 miners are out in West Lanarkshire. As early as February of last year, the miners put forward a claim for a 40-hour week, so that their striking now is not from sympathy with the Clydeside workers, but because the demands of both in this respect are the same. It is understood that the flour millers and shore laborers at Glasgow harbor have also ceased labor.

The bakers have apparently decided to give the usual week's notice, to date from Feb. 1. The joint controlling strike committee consider it best that these should remain at work meantime, as the question of bread for the whole community is involved. The joint controlling committee, which is directing the workmen, is composed of representatives from the Glasgow Trades Union Congress parliamentary committee, the Glasgow Trades and Labor Council, the district committee of the engineering, shipbuilding and allied trades unions, the Clyde district shop-stewards committee, the Scottish Union of Dock Laborers, the Scottish Horse and Motormen's Union, the railwaymen, the Municipal Employees Association, the building trades and electricians.

At a large mass meeting of workmen, held recently, the following resolutions were unanimously carried:

1. That this mass meeting declares that no resumption of work will take place until the demand for a 40-hours' week, with no reduction of pay, to all workers has been conceded, and further that all negotiations for a settlement be made by or through the joint committee.

2. That no rent or income tax shall be paid until a satisfactory settlement or the demand for a 40-hour week has been come to.

As will be seen from the composition of the committee, the trades taking part in the movement are numerous and may be reckoned more particularly as the controlling trades.

For instance, the fact that the electricians have stopped work means that large works such as the Parkhead Forge must suspend activity, and similarly with nearly every large engineering concern, as well as the shipbuilding yard. At the beginning of the strike the parliamentary committee of the Scottish Trades Union Congress instructed their secretary to wire the Labor Ministry in London stating that the Scottish movement for a 40-hour week was general, and could not be dealt with by individual employers' associations, that the situation was becoming critical and proposing that the Minister should meet them immediately in Glasgow.

On inquiry, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that so far no reply to the telegram had been received from the Labor Ministry.

Asked why the representatives of the various trades did not approach the employers directly, it was said that the industries are so scattered that no result of more than a tentative nature could be accomplished by this means. What labor is really aiming at is recognition on a large scale by the government, which recognition should be embodied in legislation.

Representatives of labor point to the weekly rise in unemployment, which is taking place, and they believe this will be greatly increased as demobilization proceeds. They say that the government was able to control both labor, employers and employees during the war to the practical elimination of unemployment, and asked why it is impossible for the government to proceed, with a similar control, which would necessarily, in its carrying out, take both employers and employed into its confidence for the benefit of the whole community.

They maintain that those outside the labor circles seem to forget that the workmen have the interests of their fellow men at heart, as well as their own, and that, rightly or wrongly, they hold a reduction of the hours of labor to 40 per week would allow more men to be employed. It has been proposed by Sir Eric Geddes that labor might take over one of the big munition factories and run it in order to see whether it could be successfully done. To this it is reported that experiments like this have already been made, and it was found that labor was up against all kinds of vested capitalist interests. Labor asks why should not the government use these great factories to manufacture bricks, tiles, cement, and other articles needed in the building of

houses, which, it is admitted, are urgently required at the present.

If this were done, the monopolies so glaring in private enterprise would be reduced. The forces inherent in labor are enormous, why not organize these forces? It is as necessary to do so now as ever it was during the period of the war. Behind the whole labor unrest today is the call for the recognition of labor as a universal factor in human progress. It maintains that the day of isolated action is over; that the war period demonstrated this, and labor's voice must be heard and heeded by a government of all people elected on a democratic basis.

PROGRAM APPROVED FOR LARGER NAVY IN UNITED STATES

(Continued from page one)

new methods which have been taught in this greatest of wars.

"After most wars, there has been reaction, and men in the navy for a time became more or less stale. It will not be so after this war, because the navies of all the world have changed experiences and views. Therefore, in our navy, we shall introduce the keenest competition between the ships and the fleets. We will be instant, in season and out of season, to improve upon the big things which the navies of other nations have achieved in the stress and achievement of war."

"I say there will be no time of recession of interest in the navy. Not in your day will there be any reduction of naval power. We are now on the last stretch of building the three-year program of naval construction which was authorized three years ago. The President, upon the occasion of his last appearance before Congress, urged another three-year program of construction. I have no doubt Congress will authorize it, and that we shall build the types of ships which will keep our navy abreast of any navy in the world. We shall not build against any nation, because we have faith that the league of peace will bring about such friendship and understanding among all nations as will ultimately cause a reduction in armaments and a consequent decrease of expenditures for naval strength. We shall not build against any nation, but so long as this republic needs a navy, we must have one, for our own protection and to preserve the peace of the world, that will be powerful, strong and modern. It would be a sin for America, rich and powerful, to be beholden to any other country for naval protection. We must, in whatever sort of world police shall be needed in the new order, contribute as many units and as much strength as any other nation. We must remember always that the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine is our peculiar responsibility and duty, and for its proper maintenance and our duty to secure to all the smaller nations of the world the right to which they are entitled, we must maintain a navy strong enough and powerful enough to measure up to our responsibility and our obligations."

"It is the plan of the Navy Department that after peace has been established the naval reserve force shall be so trained, and maintained in such an efficient state, that it shall always be ready for instant mobilization in case of another emergency, or whenever its services may be required. I hope you gentlemen who will now hold temporary commissions, and members of the navy reserve force, realize that the organization is not an organization for war alone, but it is an organization to be efficiently maintained in time of peace, thereby securing the greatest factor of safety in an efficient first line of resistance in our system of national defense."

TWO DISPUTES IN BOMBAY SETTLED
Government Yields to Dock Laborers' Demands—Great Mill Strike Still Continues

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday).—A delayed Bombay message, dated Jan. 21, states that two of the strikes in the city were settled that day. The government yielded to the men's demand for an increase in pay in the dockyard, and the men returned to work. The cloth merchants have also surrendered to the demands of their employees in the cloth market, which reopened this afternoon.

The great mill strike, however, was still continuing, 150,000 men being idle. The government a few days previously had urged the men to return to work, promising to use his influence in the meanwhile to obtain the sympathetic consideration by owners of grievances. The Chronicle severely criticizes the government action, which is described as unfair to the men, who could not be expected to surrender on such vague assurances. It is now clear that the men are more determined than ever to remain out until their demands are fully conceded. Public sympathy is clearly on their side.

WAR BILL PAYMENTS KEEP UP EXPENSES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Although nearly three months have passed since the signing of the armistice, the United States Government's war expenses show no signs of decreasing materially, except in loans to the Allies. In January, the Treasury paid out about \$1,600,000,000 of ordinary war expenses, exclusive of allied loans. Officials explained that manufacturers now are presenting their bills and receiving payment for material delivered long ago, and this keeps up expenses.

STRIKERS REFUSE TO OBEY LEADERS

Thames Union Authorities Expect Deadlock Over Ship Repairs' Demand for Increase Will Soon End

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its labor correspondent.

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The strike of ship-repairers on the Thames continues, and extends from Blackwall on the north side of the river to Tilbury. The engineers, boiler-makers, shipwrights, plumbers, together with their helpers, to the number of 15,000, are demanding an advance of 15s. per week, on their present earnings. The matter has been the subject of negotiation between employers and a joint committee at several conferences, but were unable to arrive at a satisfactory settlement. As a way out of the impasse the employer proposed that the question could be submitted to the special arbitration tribunal, formerly the committee on production, a government department under the Ministry of Labor, which, throughout the period of the war, had adjusted wages in relation to the increased cost of living.

The men refuse to adopt this course. Like so many strikes now in operation, the action of the ship-repairers is unofficial and contrary to the wishes of both the local and national executives. As showing to what length the agitators are prepared to go in order to give effect to their policy of "drastic action" and the entire absence of discipline among the rank and file, not only have the national executives and local officials been disregarded, but a committee recently set up from among the dockside workers themselves has been cast overboard.

A ballot vote, taken this year, decided on the formation of a joint engineering committee to which the shop-stewards of various unions were attached, who were instructed to negotiate for an all-round advance of wages.

"This decision is contrary to the constitution of the unions, the usual and proper course being to ask the local district committee, backed by the national executives, to open up negotiations with the employers. This procedure being considered too slow, the joint committee proceeded with the application, and although failing to achieve success, nevertheless counseled further negotiation before withdrawing their labor. A mass meeting of trades concerned turned down the recommendation of the joint committee, and declared for a strike. So that the present strike is three stages removed from the constitutional authority, and under existing circumstances it is difficult to decide, even were negotiations entered into with the new strike committee and an agreement arrived at, whether they in turn would not be set aside and a yet further body brought into being."

Matters are at a deadlock, and much shipping is in consequence held up. Representatives from the Clyde addressed a mass meeting this forenoon urging upon strikers to remain loyal. In an interview which the representative of The Christian Science Monitor had today with one of the union officials, he stated that the joint committee is unable, neither does it desire, to intervene unless asked to do so by the men, and already they were being approached to take preliminary steps to meet the employers. The commit-

tee was fairly sanguine that developments in the early days of next week would lead to a resumption of work, as there were indications that the rank and file were tired of the tactics of the irresponsible young hotheads who were conducting the dispute.

DEMobilIZATION BY THE END OF MARCH

British Official Expects Speedy Release for Men Unless Labor Trouble Causes Delay—Antwerp Base Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday).—In an interview today with General Webber, Deputy Director of Demobilization, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that all soldiers over and above the army of occupation will be practically demobilized by the end of March, provided that the smooth working of the military machine is not interfered with. The calculation is based purely on military information, but should labor troubles interfere in any way with the transport, this maximum rate of demobilization could not be maintained. If, in the event of industry being unable to absorb labor as it is released from the army, the military authorities anticipate a temporary halt being called.

Regarding the new base at Antwerp, General Webber could not say as yet whether its establishment would speed up demobilization, and pointed out that bigger ships would be required to provide a night's accommodation for the troops, owing to the long sea journey, and, on the whole, shipping considerations might make the new route in the long run no more advantageous than a long train journey through Belgium and France. The primary consideration also, The Christian Science Monitor was informed, was the presence of the necessary base camps at Boulogne and similar places, and the absence of them at Antwerp, this fact outweighing the limitation of railway lines through the wide fighting area to three.

SENATE ASKS STATUS OF ELEVATED ROAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Massachusetts Senate on Friday adopted an order, asking the Attorney-General of the State for an opinion on the constitutionality of the act of 1918 by which the Boston Elevated Railway was placed under public control.

The House, on a vote of 17 to 7, refused to substitute for an adverse committee report a bill aimed at overcrowded street cars.

In the Supreme Court of Massachusetts proceedings brought by taxpayers of Boston to restrain the State Treasurer from paying the Boston Elevated Railway Company approximately \$4,000,000 to meet the prospective deficit for the operation of the road during the current fiscal year have been postponed until Tuesday. This action follows the institution of substitute proceedings which will embrace either a writ of mandamus or a bill in equity.

REAR ADMIRAL IS RETIRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Rear Admiral John A. Rodgers, U. S. N., has been retired. He was on the naval retired list and was called into active duty once more by the war emergency. He was in command of the Harvard Naval Unit.

TEXTILE WORKERS HOLD TO 48 HOURS

In Some New England Mills Pay in Same Ratio Is Agreed Upon—In Others the Rate Is Left Open to Local Unions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Reports from the mill centers of New England indicate that the textile operatives, backed by the United Textile Workers of America and local affiliations, remain firm in their purpose to put the 48-hour working week into effect beginning on Monday. Unless unforeseen events take place, the employees in practically all of the mills will go to work on Monday morning, remain by their looms eight hours and then quit work for the day.

The Lowell Textile Council has decided to accept the American Woolen Company's offer for a 48-hour week with a reduction in pay from the present 54-hour week basis. This action follows the similar decision reached by the Wood Mill of the American Woolen Company in Lawrence. The matter of demanding 54 hours' wages is being left to the discretion of the local unions in most instances, the main campaign being to secure a 48-hour week for all textile operatives, the New England campaign being the forerunner of a nation-wide movement.

While the operatives have been mobilizing for next week's crisis, a committee from several textile councils has waited upon Gov. Calvin Coolidge urging speedy legislative action upon the 48-hour bill for women and minors in the mills of the State.

The executive council of the National Amalgamation of Textile Operatives in Fall River voted on Friday to request all affiliations to adopt the 48-hour week beginning with Monday. This action gives added strength to the program of the United Textile Workers of America.

In Fall River the textile council is seeking to hold a conference with the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of that city relative to fixing upon a new 48-hour schedule, to begin on Monday. The Loomfixers Union in Lawrence has called a meeting of all loomfixers of the city for this afternoon, at which it is expected that the 48-hour week agreed to unanimously at a meeting on Thursday night will be ratified. This plan calls for no reduction in wages. The Loomfixers Union was not a party to the 48-hour movement when it was first projected in Lawrence, but now has joined in supporting the maximum program.

Silk Workers Plan Strike

PATERSON, New Jersey.—Thirty thousand silk workers here will go on strike on Monday if the manufacturers resist the employees' decision to enforce an eight-hour day, according to Louis Magnet, local chairman of the United Textile Workers of America. A vote would be taken, he said, to report at the mills at 8 a. m. on Monday, with 5 p. m. fixed as quitting time. There were reports, he stated, that the factory owners who insist on maintenance of the nine-hour day would lock the mill doors after 7 a. m. If this occurred, he added, the men would strike.

Manufacturers and employees' representatives had agreed to submit the dispute to the National War Labor Board, but the men voted down the employers' proposal for continuance of the nine-hour day pending a decision.

New "Quality" Emphasizes the Low Price of New

Dorothy Dodd SHOES

Never Made More Apparent Than Now

We would necessarily have to charge higher prices if we had not won over unfavorable war conditions in purchasing for this

Advance Showing of Spring Styles

AT 6.50, 7.00 AND 8.00

Instead of 7.00, 8.00 and 9.00

—Our orders placed early in 1918 were based on the then little above normal production cost.

—So, we answer your inferred question:

Are Shoe Prices Coming Down?

—You are not back to pre-war conditions—nor will you be. The war blazed this country ahead a bit—standards have been changed—your demands are doing it.

—You are demanding more quality—beauty—excellence. And we are supplying—admirably.

—Prove that right now by

The Quality—
The Styles—


Kid—
Boots—

The Workmanship—
The Values—

Calf—
Oxfords—

of "Dorothy Dodd" Shoes

Gun Metal—
Tan Russia—
Patent Leather—
Pumps—
Ties—

BOSTON, MASS.  BOSTON, MASS.

COURTESY THE KEYNOTE OF SHEPARD SERVICE

(Temple Place—Street Floor)

PROPAGANDA FOR CATALAN FREEDOM

In Many Newspapers and Pamphlets Arguments Are Submitted to Show Why Catalonia Should Have Autonomy

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—Catalan propaganda is now being exerted in full measure. In newspapers of every kind there are articles, and arguments piled on arguments, to show why Catalonia should have her autonomy and what good use she will try to make of it. It is a curious thing that save for occasional editorials which put forth little more than a simple negative there is practically no propaganda on the other side. No reasoned arguments are advanced to show why the busy region in the northeast should remain entirely attached and subservient to a central government at Madrid, conducted on the present constitutional lines, as to which there is such general discontent. Obviously it is not because there is nothing to say against the Catalan proposition and nothing for a completely unified Spain with a reformed constitution, but it is not said, at all events with the force, directness, and vigor that characterize this Catalan propaganda. The stubborn apathy on the one side and the persistence and determination on the other are in striking contrast, and it must make an impression on the public mind which, in the long run, cannot be at all favorable to the supporters of the existing régime. The Catalonians are producing fact and argument and are appealing to history and existing circumstances to justify the demands that they make.

A recent example of Catalan propaganda is a small pamphlet prepared by Señor Cambo, the Regionalist leader, and extensively published under the title of "Points for the Study of the Catalan Problem. Autonomist and Federal Solutions." Señor Cambo has gathered together all the necessary points for the instruction of public opinion as to the manner in which autonomy has been settled in the case of various other countries, or how attempts have been made to settle it. In the first few pages there is a quoted speech that the Catalan leader made a few days previously in the Chamber, in which he expressed the Catalan point of view on the whole problem.

The remainder of the little book is divided into two parts, one dealing with autonomist solutions and the other with federal. In the first there is given the royal decree that was issued when Sagasta was Premier and dated Nov. 25, 1897, concerning the autonomist régime of Cuba and Puerto Rico, the constitution of the Australian confederation of July 3, 1900, and the bill for the modification of the conditions of the government of Ireland, known as the Home Rule Bill, presented to the House of Commons on March 5, 1914. The second part (federalist solutions) contains the essential facts of the organizations of the most definite character, Germany, Switzerland, and the United States. To these are added the scheme for the Spanish Federal Constitution of 1873 and the resolutions of the Spanish Parliamentary Assembly in October, 1917. The classification of these facts has been made "from the point of view of the administrative distribution of services on the basis of the Spanish state at the present time (Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Justice, War, Marine, Interior, Finance, Public Works and Education), and this is followed by particulars of the way in which the problems of administration have been solved in the other countries to which reference has been made, so that the reader may make his own comparisons.

One of the most indefatigable of Catalan propagandists is Señor J. Aguilera de Barcelona, who deals continually with the historical, the economic, the political, the racial and the sentimental aspects of this great problem. His statements are marked by definiteness and fact. In one of them he gives an account of the progress of the movement for autonomy to the present time, which is of considerable interest to foreign students of this case.

The Catalanist Union, he points out, is the oldest political institution connected with it, and it stands for romanticism, the pure ideal, the historic intransigent Catalanism. Out of it came the founders of the Nationalist Centre, who soon after took part in the establishment of the Regionalist League. The league brought to the hot political struggle that had existed the ideals of the Catalan Union; it was the organizer of the Catalan forces of the Right and Left, forming the first bloc which fought bravely against the caudist organizations established by the alternating parties (the Liberals and Conservatives of the Monarchist center) in Catalonia, and with them the Radical and Centralist parties led by Señor Lerroux. After the visit of the King to Catalonia in 1904, accompanied by Señor Maura, his Prime Minister, the league suffered from the withdrawal of some of its most liberal elements, who joined the Republican Nationalist Centre under Ildefonso Sufel and Carner. This new political group, which was started with the utmost enthusiasm, was lost in the fight between the Radical Party and the league, which was one of such bitterness as to admit of no half measures. But after the great sentimental movement of the Solidaridad Catalana, Lerrouxism, as it is sometimes called after Señor Lerroux, the Republican leader, was converted to autonomy.

At this stage, then, there were two great political forces, one led by Cambo and the other by Lerroux, both united by a common denominator, the autonomy of Catalonia. The league,

directed by Prat de la Riba, followed a policy of realities, intervening constantly in Parliament and obtaining the Mancomunidad, while the remainder of the alternating party people in Catalonia, and the Integrists, accepted without hesitation the autonomist basis. Theoretically syndicalism is not interested in any political change; it does not embrace a reform of the system of private property and of capitalism. But the influence of the autonomist ideal has been exerted on various labor sections who have regarded the realization of their ideals as being more likely of a speedy accomplishment within Catalanian autonomy than under a central régime controlling Spain.

In the course of his further explanation, Señor Aguilera goes on to say that the reasons in support of this way of thinking are of unimpeachable strength, because it cannot be hidden from the intelligent elements of syndicalism that all the radical solutions of the great problems—the suppression of private property, the division of capital in production, and so forth, are today Utopian, and that whatever other is adopted must possess an almost universal character, since it would not be possible to adopt in a country particular reforms that would effect the heart of its production if, at the same time, they were not also adopted by sections of the people who industrially were far removed. Reforms of a social character which affect private property and labor will be realized only in proportion as the surroundings are propitious to them, and this evolution will be more rapid in the countries in which the transformation of the political régime has prepared the way for the social. Besides it has to be remembered that the system of rural proprietorship in Catalonia represents an enormous advance on that in the greater part of the countries of Europe, including Russia, Austria, Germany, and even England.

The syndicalists are right, says this advocate of Catalanian autonomy, when they declare that for them the principal thing is the transformation of the capitalist régime, but they are wrong when they say that the political systems of the people are a matter of indifference to them, because the attainment of their ideal depends largely on the nature of those systems. It is for these reasons that a not inconsiderable part of Catalanian syndicalism is sincerely autonomist, on the understanding that the new Catalonia shall be Liberal, democratic, progressive, and shall participate in the central government. Yet there are some syndicalist and Maximalist groups that have not declared themselves frankly autonomist, although they have by no means shown themselves contrary to such aspirations. The triumph of this ideal, concludes Señor Aguilera, is an inevitable fact, possessing all the brutal force of realities which must inevitably be accepted. It remains then for the high authorities of the state to satisfy the demands for the sake of the salvation of Spain.

NEED OF BUILDING STANDARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—E. W. J. Hague, Chief Health Inspector of this city, has recommended to a committee of the City Council the fixing of a minimum standard of construction for dwelling houses in the city; the maintaining of rigid supervision by the Building Inspector during construction, and the clothing of the police magistrate with power to compel jerry-builders to make good any "scamped" work. The inspector has been engaged for seven months on a house survey of the city, during which time he found that practically one-half of the vacant houses in Winnipeg are, as he claims, unfit for habitation. Many of them are mere shells, unadapted to the rigors of the Canadian winter. There are 1480 vacant dwellings in the city at present. Many of these houses, Mr. Hague reports, have never been occupied since the first winter after they were built. Of the vacant houses 1205 are of frame construction, 117 are brick, four concrete, and there are four of concrete blocks.

HONOR FLAGS FOR FACTORIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Mr. E. H. Scammell, Assistant Deputy Minister of Soldiers' Civil Reestablishment, recently addressing a meeting here, said that the idea of the department was to make the returned soldier an asset to the country and to make him an even more useful citizen than he was before the war. Mr. Scammell said the department had 11 units throughout Canada and that it employed some 2500 men, of whom about 1000 were returned soldiers. He dealt at length with the vocational training which is being given to the Canadian soldier, which was followed by an effort to obtain suitable employment for the men in one of the 177 trades which the curriculum included. He referred to the system of honor flags which he had found an even more useful citizen than he was before the war. Mr. Scammell said the department had 11 units throughout Canada and that it employed some 2500 men, of whom about 1000 were returned soldiers. He dealt at length with the vocational training which is being given to the Canadian soldier, which was followed by an effort to obtain suitable employment for the men in one of the 177 trades which the curriculum included. He referred to the system of honor flags which he had found an even more useful citizen than he was before the war.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

BRANDON, Manitoba.—The sixth annual meeting of the Western Canada Live Stock Union spent considerable time discussing ways and means of forming a National Live Stock Council. The proposed constitution and by-laws submitted by Eastern live stock men were discussed at length. The Easterners propose to have the national headquarters of the council in Ottawa, but the Westerners object, and maintain that Winnipeg, situated as it is at the center of the continent, is the central and logical point. Further negotiations will be entered into with the Easterners. The next annual meeting of the Western Canada Live Stock Union will be held next November in Victoria, British Columbia.



Sandford Manor, Fulham

A BIT OF MERRIE ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"Come, I pray you and walk with me to Fulham, where there is a nightingale still singing in the garden."

—Thackeray.

To the casual passer-by it would seem the wildest flight of imagination to associate Fulham as we see it today with the above words which Thackeray immortalized in a conversation between Colonel Esmond and the poet Addison, during a walk upon a moonlit evening. And indeed, at first sight, it might appear that amid a world of bricks and mortar the picture the historians have given us has become obliterated in the course of progress, and romance has given place to the unsightly and unlovely.

Romfield speaks of Fulham as possessing a "yawning ditch on each side of the road, and beyond, green fields and gardens, hedges and orchards, and now and then a clump of elms and a farmhouse, or a gardener's cottage peeping through." "As to regular roadside houses," he continues, "you would not pass a score between Fulham and Hyde Park, nor must we forget that the traveler would observe between London and Fulham, certainly not less than three galloway trees!"

At a more recent date we read of it as "bordered with smug-looking, white-washed villas, and several antiquated family mansions standing in their own grounds," but even these have disappeared, and only one or two isolated exceptions remain to remind us that the Fulham of the historians did exist, when the highwaymen were the nightly terror of the road. That road swarms now with modern traffic, but it was little more than a muddy track a hundred and fifty years ago, along which the Duchess of Munster, who lived in a mansion at the edge of the village, used to thunder at break-neck pace in her coach and six on her way to London Town, and did she by any chance meet another vehicle toiling on its way, woe betide it, for it must perforce draw on one side at imminent risk of being precipitated into the ditch, to allow her Grace to pass.

But though to the superficial observer nothing may seem left amid a medley of equalled stumps to remind one of those rural scenes of Merrie England, to him who sets out upon a morning walk, perchance bent upon catching a glimpse of the Fulham as once it was, a reward is waiting that is beyond his dreams. For hidden amidst all that unloveliness is a gem of rare beauty and antiquity, the mere sight of which will shut out for ever the vision of gray, cheerless buildings and mean streets.

Once upon a time at a romantic-sounding spot called Sandy's End, there was a little brook which divided Chelsea from Fulham, and here, amid woods and fields, stood a famous old house, Sandford Manor by name, said to have been built for Nell Gwynne by King Charles II, and also to have been the residence of Joseph Addison at a later date. Here it still stands, hidden from the world and known to few, mellowed and more beautiful by the passing centuries, a perfect picture of an old English homestead amid a wilderness of tangled garden.

A letter written from this house in the year 1708 from Joseph Addison to the young Earl of Warwick, whose mother he afterward married, is full of a charm which time has not dimmed. It reads as follows: "My dearest Lord, 'I can't forbear being troublesome to your Lordship while I am in your neighborhood. The business of this is to invite you to a concert of music which I have found in a neighboring wood. It begins precisely at six in the evening and consists of a blackbird, a thrush, a robin and a bullfinch. There is a lark that by way of overture sings and mounts until she is almost out of hearing, and afterward falls down leisurely and drops to the ground as soon as she has ended her song. The whole is concluded by a nightingale that has a much better voice than Mrs. Tofts, and something of Italian manners in its diversions. If your Lordship will honor me with

your company I will promise to entertain you with much better music and more agreeable science than you have met with at the opera."

It might seem hard now to picture the famous essayist listening to the birds in the woods about Fulham, or taking his evening walk across the fields to Holland House, Kensington, on his visits to the Countess of Warwick, whom he married after an eight years' wooing, yet it is not so impossible as on the surface it may appear.

Though a more than usually unsightly railway cuts through where the brook once rippled, the scream of the engine, and the hoot of the motor siren is heard where the birds once sang, and a haunting stentor outside a modern inn, bearing the words "The Nell Gwynne," seems at first sight all that is left of that old-time story, you have but to pass on just a little farther, turn down a narrow passage still boasting of the name of Sandy's End Lane, and push open a wooden headgate, and there, beside a timber yard, on the edge of the railway, and in the shadow of the gas works, there amid the thunder of the world's modern workshop, you will see Sandford Manor still.

And if you should happen to go there just toward evening, the first thing that will strike you as you pass from the gray street without through the wooden headgate into what seems a little bit of another world, will be the songs of the birds in the trees. That is, if you happen to be a poet at heart; if you are not, you will never notice it, but will wonder what there is to make such a fuss about. Likewise, if you are naturally something of an artist, though you may never have painted a picture in your life, you will be bound to stand a moment in awe before that old country house, and if you are an author at all, you some away burning to write about it. Paulkener, the Chelsea historian, writing of it in 1912, is positive that the Manor was the residence of Nell Gwynne, and an author of later date, in an article in the Gentleman's Magazine, was equally certain that the famous actress lived here. A medalion of her was found upon the estate during some alterations, and other relics including a thimble engraved with her initials, also an alleged Freemason's badge or jewel supposed to have belonged to the Merrie Monarch. A secret recess was also discovered containing some wooden platters.

At a later date it is supposed that Joseph Addison spent much of his time at Sandford when he was able to tear himself away from the affairs of state. In 1718, Sir Richard Steele, writing to his wife, from Sandy's End, says: "I have come hither to dinner with Mr. Addison and Mr. Clay." And two years later, Swift, in his journal to Stella, writes: "On the 18th, I dined with Mr. Stratford at Mr. Addison's retirement, near Chelsea." And on the 29th, "I dined with Mr. Addison and Jervis at his country place."

Sandy's End, though really a part of Fulham, is often spoken of as belonging to Chelsea, and Macaulay in his Essay on Joseph Addison, speaks of him as "enjoying nothing so much as the quiet and seclusion of the villa at Chelsea." The hall and staircase which are the great features of the building were modernized in 1844, but have still retained much of their original beauty; the staircase being the one of renown up which the Merrie Monarch is said to have ridden his pony for a bet.

The house is of white stone, and though it no longer possesses its three gables, it presents an ideal picture of an old English manor, the equal of which perhaps does not exist in London today. The trees are there, the old-world garden, the lawn, and the touch of romance which time and change have failed to smother. One can still seem to see the young Earl of Warwick birdnesting in the hedges by the creek, Addison writing his essays, or Nell Gwynne imploring the King to build the hospital for the Chelsea pensioners.

It has been said that we who dwell in Chelsea and Fulham are strangely affected by legend; certainly here in these old environs of London legend is rife. And this is certain, that to the one who starts out on a spring morning or perchance amid the

glories of a summer's evening, in search of that shy, elusive thing which the world calls romance, there are still many walks around old Chelsea, Battersea, and Fulham, where he may find it. It may elude him, it may seem always tantalizingly ahead, or just around the corner, but it is there still, amid scenes and places of old-world beauty for all who truly seek to find.

HISTORICAL MUSEUM PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta.—That a museum be established for the preservation and exhibition of the historical relics and records pertaining to the early development of Alberta, was the suggestion made at a meeting of the Alberta Historical Society, which is about to be reorganized. The provincial government may be asked for some assistance in the way of a grant with which the work can be financed. The idea was supported by the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Brett, who pointed out the desirability of preserving the historical records of both northern and southern parts of the Province. The establishment of a society for historical research was also suggested.

At the present time there is no museum of this kind in the Province, although there are several splendid collections of relics of the early days, and of the Indian work, which is rapidly deteriorating. It was at one time suggested that the old Ft. Edmonton, situated on the banks of the Saskatchewan south of the legislative buildings, be restored and utilized for this purpose, but in the spring of 1914 the buildings were torn down and the ground upon which they stood leveled in accordance with the scheme of landscape gardening being worked out on the grounds of the legislative buildings.

ENGINEERS ORGANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta.—Civil, mechanical, chemical and electrical engineers in Alberta are seeking legal status as a registered branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada, and application will be made at the approaching meeting of the Alberta Legislature for an act to incorporate such a branch under the name of the Engineering Institute of Alberta. It is proposed to include in the scope of the new institute all branches of the technical service connected with the engineering business. The senate of the University of Alberta will control all examinations and the right of entry to the registry. At present the engineers have no legal status in the Province or the Dominion, and this action is being taken provincially before federal legislation is sought giving uniform standing to the engineering profession throughout Canada.

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DR. MASARYK'S VISIT TO ITALIAN KING

Tzech President Says Evolution of Bohemia Was Possible Because Each Man Was Moved by the Same Determination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILAN, Italy.—The President of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic, Thomas Masaryk, who recently paid a visit to the King of Italy and to the Tzecho-Slovak troops on the Italian front, replying to the congratulations of a representative of the Corriere della Sera who saw him in Padua, declared that his compatriots had been determined to destroy Austria-Hungary and that the Entente had soon understood this. The evolution of their country had been possible, he went on to say, because every man had been animated by the same determination. Alluding to what had happened in Siberia and to the Tzecho-Slovak troops there, he said it had been impossible to communicate with them, but nevertheless those men had preserved their discipline and had fought and made substantial progress. Every one knew what he had to do and this had been the secret of their success. Still thinking of that far-away Siberian Army Dr. Masaryk declared that when General Piccione had taken him to see the well-organized troops in Italy and he had seen their well-armed, well-equipped, and well-led battalions all return to their homes and to their families he could not but remember those others who were fighting far away with no other comfort than their love for free Bohemia, and with the certainty of remaining for months, possibly years, possibly always, far from all their parents, their wives, and their children.

When he left them in March, 1918, he had made an agreement with the Bolsheviks that they should have a free passage to Vladivostok, where they would have been rearmarked for France, but the Bolsheviks had broken the agreement and had attacked the Tzecho-Slovak troops. In answer to a question, Professor Masaryk declared that he thought the rule of the Bolsheviks would last longer than was generally expected, not from any strength inherent in them or from their views, but from the extreme weakness of the other parties, who were sunk in lethargy.

The President of the new state said that when the war broke out he had felt strongly drawn to Italy. A rapprochement between Italy and Bohemia was natural, because both countries were against Austria, and the Italians, like the Tzecho-Slovaks, had for centuries known what the Austro-Hungarian Empire was. Moreover, it had been the similarity of their experiences which had united them in the struggle, and in victory, and kept them bound to one another now that peace had come. The ties which had been cemented by their common sacrifices, he said, would become a lasting union by means of political, economic and commercial agreements. The new republic, Dr. Masaryk continued, counted on the cooperation and support of the Italian people for whom they entertained a strong affection and admiration.

He had known the Italians for many years, Dr. Masaryk said, but it was only the day before that he had the honor of knowing and appreciating their sovereignty, adding, "He is the true hereditary president." In answer to a question as to whether he was not afraid that his country, surrounded as it was by nations in a state of disintegration, such as Russia, Germany, Austria, and Hungary might be adversely affected in its wonderful resurrection

by Bolshevik influence, Professor Masaryk replied that its patriotism, organization, and preparation would be its defense. Like all the other victorious states of the Entente, the new state, he affirmed, had nothing to fear from Bolshevism, which had no power against the edifice set up by victory.

In reply to another question he admitted that there might be some difficulties with the Hungarians, but affirmed that whether they were settled by recourse to arms or by law the triumph would lie with the Tzecho-Slovaks. Hungary up to the present had exploited four nationalities, but now the Slovaks, the Ruthenians, the Rumanians, and the Croats, weary of their servitude, had claimed their liberty. Speaking of the Bohemian territory inhabited by Germans, Dr. Masaryk affirmed that it also contained Tzechs and that they could not abandon their compatriots who had suffered for so many years from German oppression. Now that their nation had triumphed it was more just that the Germans should come to them than that the Tzechs should still be left subject to their domination. The new state was based on liberty and justice and their old oppressors would have nothing to fear from the Tzecho-Slovak Government.

ESTIMATED CROP YIELD IN CANADA

Dominion Bureau of Statistics Issues Statement Comparing the 1918 Production With 1917

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—An estimate has been issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics of the yield of crops in Canada for the year 1918 as compared with 1917. The total yield for wheat in 1918 is returned as 189,301,350 bushels from 19,373,902 sown acres, an average yield per acre of 11 bushels. In 1917 the corresponding figures were 235,742,850 bushels from 14,755,850 acres, a yield per acre of 15 3/4 bushels. The yield of oats in 1918 was 330,273,500 bushels from 14,790,436 acres, an average of 25 1/4 bushels per acre, as compared with 403,009,800 bushels from 13,313,400 acres in 1917, an average yield of 30 1/4 bushels per acre.

Of the remaining grain crops, the total yields in 1918, with the figures for 1917 in parentheses, were, in bushels, as follows: Barley, 77,290,240 (55,057,750); rye, 8,496,700 (3,857,200); peas, 3,110,100 (3,026,340); beans, 3,568,380 (1,274,000); buckwheat, 11,128,500 (7,149,400); flax, 5,972,200 (5,934,900); mixed grains, 35,730,300 (16,157,000); corn for husking, 14,214,200 (7,762,700); potatoes, 104,512,700 (79,892,000); turnips, etc., 130,989,600 (63,451,000); hay and clover, 14,681,400 tons (13,634,700); fodder corn, 4,776,000 tons (2,690,370); sugar beets, 180,000 tons (117,600); alfalfa, 416,400 tons (262,400).

The average value per bushel of grain crops for Canada in 1918, according to the prices returned was as follows: Fall wheat, \$2.08, as against 1917, spring wheat, \$2, as against 1917; all wheat, \$2, as compared with \$1.40 in 1917; oats, 77 cents, against 89 cents; barley, \$1.16, against \$1.02; rye, \$1.50, against \$1.62; peas, \$2.54, against \$3.54; beans, \$5.42, against \$7.45; buckwheat, \$1.58, against \$1.46; flax, \$2.65, against \$2.12; mixed grains, \$1.14, against \$1.16; and corn for husking, \$1.77, against \$1.89. The price of potatoes per bushel in 1918 was 98 cents, as against \$1 in 1917; turnips, etc., were 42 cents, against 46 cents; hay and clover, \$17 per ton, against \$10.33; fodder corn, \$6.14 per ton, against \$5.14; sugar beets, \$10.25 per ton, against \$8.75.

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FRENCH ELECTIONS MAY BE IMMINENT

Premier Believes They Should Be Held Soon, But Is Opposed to Electoral Reform First, As Causing Undue Delay

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The various transient causes of excitement of a most exceptional character and the intense preoccupations of the period in the matter of peace negotiations, demobilization, and so forth, make it difficult for either politicians or people to give consideration in any other way than by snatches to the highly important question of the elections that must inevitably take place soon. But a recognition of the necessity is now causing a considerable stirring of public and official interest and action in the matter. The Premier has given it as his opinion that the elections must take place quickly.

Quite recently the new bureau of the executive committee of the Radical Socialist Party proceeded by arrangement to interrogate M. Clemenceau upon the subject, and he then made a reply which has been much discussed, and certain effects of which it was evidently thought afterward it would be well to discount officially. M. Clemenceau was cautious, and, while he spoke with some freedom, he impressed upon his listeners that he was speaking purely from the personal point of view and could not answer for his colleagues in the Cabinet. But in spite of this it was assumed outside that he was to a large extent representing the Ministry when he expressed his opinions.

He said that the country ought now to be consulted as quickly as possible and that the electoral voting lists must be brought up to date. He felt that there could be no question of effecting any modification in the electoral régime, because the result would be unduly to delay the date of the elections. He felt also that the present Chamber of Deputies which had borne the burden of the war had a clear right to the honor of voting on the Peace Treaty. A few days before this the Universal Suffrage Committee had intimated that it would like to consult the government regarding the question of a bill to reestablish the *scrutin de liste*, and also as to the date of the elections and the order in which the various elective assemblies would be renewed. The Premier's statement to the Radical Socialist deputation in a large measure answers these questions, but M. Varenne (leader of the Quatrième, or right wing Socialists), who is chairman of the Electoral Reform Committee, is very emphatic on the necessity of carrying out certain reforms before the elections, and since the Radical Socialist interview took place has himself seen M. Clemenceau upon the subject. M. Varenne declares that it is quite essential that the next appeal to the country should not take place under the old system of *scrutin d'arrondissement*, and says that if the government will give its assistance it is possible to effect a satisfactory solution. It is stated in some quarters that this opinion is predominant in parliamentary circles.

Some responsible critics imply that in his attitude M. Clemenceau is somewhat unduly exerting his own prejudices. It is remarked that his allusion to electoral reform and the necessity for postponing the consideration of the same until after the next elections will surprise nobody, since every one knows that he has always been the most violent opponent of such reform, and that more than any other he contributed to the failure of the attempt to put it through the Senate in 1912. So they say that it is very possible that this hostility to reform may, in some measure, have contributed to make him regard it as desirable that the elections should take place at the earliest possible moment. The *Journal des Débats* takes him to task on the subject, and says that for its part it would very much regret to see these elections under a régime whose faults and dangers have been so often proved and condemned. It also regrets the adjournment to the next Parliament of the discussion of the question relative to female suffrage. This reform, the rapid and almost universal success of which is not one of the least astonishing results of the war, ought, it says, to be made the subject of a thorough and sympathetic examination by Parliament at the earliest moment. Also it is considered indispensable that there should be a considerable reduction in the number of deputies, and this should be one of the essential features of the next electoral law.

All the same the newspaper recognizes the fact that if the Chamber undertook the consideration of these matters before separating, and if the decisions at which it arrived were submitted to the Senate, then returned, as they would certainly be, to the Palais Bourbon, and so on, there would be a danger that the time for consulting the electors would be indefinitely delayed, to the secret joy, perhaps, of a great number of persons and to the prejudice of the great interests of the country. The powers of the Chamber, those of the municipal councils, those of a part of the Senate and of the *Conseils Généraux* expired long since, and it is, it insists, in the highest degree important that with the least delay possible the regular operation of the public powers should be renewed. There might be commenced now, or at least very soon, it considers, the preparation of the new electoral lists, and this could be finished in about two months. If to surmount some practical difficulties and to permit the participation of the army in the ballot a temporary law

were necessary, there is nothing, it is said, to prevent its being passed in a very few days if the right spirit were adopted in the matter.

It was after this and other similar statements that a semi-official note was sent out through a news agency to the effect that certain newspapers had ascribed the most contradictory statements to the Premier on the subject of the elections. M. Clemenceau, it was stated, had discussed the matter in his personal capacity with various groups of the Chamber, but the Cabinet had not yet considered it. Therefore such statements as had been made could not be considered as authoritative, and at the same time and place the government would make its views on the subject officially known, and would accept all responsibility in the matter. Evidently it is assumed that there are members of the Cabinet who do not see eye to eye with M. Clemenceau in this matter—but then, as everybody says, Clemenceau for the present is Clemenceau, and he has a way of prevailing.

The subject has begun to excite keen discussion in the couloirs, and the Premier will have more and more deputations to deal with. Following the example of the Radical Socialists, the Republicans of the Left in their turn sent along a deputation to interview the Premier, and to them he returned much the same answer as he had done in the former case. He said he thought the question of electoral reform ought not to be considered in a hurried way, but that it should be dealt with at leisure by the new Chamber which ought to be elected, he considered, by the *scrutin d'arrondissement*. Besides this, M. Clemenceau indicated that on account of the number and the importance of the questions raised by the renewal of Parliament and of the municipal and district councils, he intended to appoint a large extra-parliamentary commission of inquiry, the presidency of which would probably be entrusted to M. Saumande, deputy for Dordogne, who spoke for the Republicans of the Left on the occasion of this interview. (Really the new Clemenceau becomes a master of tact, n'est-ce pas? they ask!)

Among the fresh questions brought up in this interview, were those of Alsace-Lorraine and the new census of the population of the whole of France. As to Alsace-Lorraine the Premier implied that unless the utmost precautions were taken, the presence in these two provinces of a considerable number of German immigrants would risk the falsification of the lists and would deprive the appeal to the electorate of its sincerity and its true meaning. In this, he said, there was a problem of much importance to be solved before the real Alsaciens and Lorrains were called upon to select their representatives in the Chamber. As to the question of the new census, M. Clemenceau said there could be no doubt that it ought to be made, since the number of deputies for each section of the country depended on the population thereof, and in all the invaded regions the number of the inhabitants had undergone great changes owing to the loss or departure of so many. But much time would be needed to make a proper census, and if it were considered necessary to take it before the elections, then the latter would have to be deferred for a long time, certainly until after 1919. Therefore, so far as the problems of these invaded regions were concerned, a temporary solution must be formed. The commission that would be constituted would have the task of solving these and all other problems.

CANADIAN LABOR REPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—According to reports from the Canadian Department of Labor there was scarcely any unemployment amongst trades unionists in skilled work in Canada during the month of December. Returns have been made up to Dec. 31 from 875 unions from all over the Dominion, embracing 235 manufacturing unions, 336 transportation unions, 115 building unions, 24 mining unions and a variety of others. These unions comprise nearly 100,000 men of whom only 1970 were reported as being unemployed. While it is expected that there may be an increase of unemployment during the next few months, nothing of a serious character is anticipated. Early in the approaching spring there will be an unusual activity in the building trades, while work on transportation undertakings and in agricultural and mining lines is expected to absorb a large proportion of the unemployed.

PROTEST AGAINST MEDICAL TYRANNY

Proposed Ministry of Health Characterized as a Danger to Liberties of the People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—In a letter to the press on the subject of the ministry of health, Mrs. Mona Caird, the well-known author, strongly protests against the growing medical tyranny.

"While keenly alive to the need for better hygienic conditions—sunshine, fresh air, decent houses, leisure and mental interest and opportunity for all," she writes, "I feel equally strongly that this project of endowing a body of professional men with what threatens to become practically unlimited power over our lives—indeed, over our very persons—carries with it a most sinister menace, the more insidious and irresistible since it comes under the guise of beneficence. That the proposed ministry of health does constitute a danger to our liberties—for whose preservation we have just paid such an appalling price—is made unmistakably plain by the fact that under its auspices 'medical research' may be carried out at the public expense 'out of moneys provided by Parliament.' Now 'medical research' is another and less truth-telling name for experiments on living animals; and there exists a growing number of persons who strongly disapprove of this attempt to purchase benefits for ourselves by inflicting prolonged anguish . . . on sentient beings utterly at our mercy. Whether they are right or wrong is not here the question. The point is, that to force these persons, in paying their ordinary taxes, to support a practice which they look upon as 'our meanest crime,' as a doctor has called it, is grossly tyrannical."

"Our liberties have already been encroached upon in this direction; what are we to expect after the new ministry affords this tyranny effectual aid and shelter?"

"Under the Insurance Act part of the money to which we all have to contribute is handed over by the insurance commissioners to the Medical Research Committee; and on being asked in the House how much had so far been handed over, Sir Edwin Cornwall replied about £247,000. Even those supporters of vivisection who value British freedom would surely protest against such an attack upon it."

"Again, in spite of all protest, there was a clause in the Education Act by which money provided by the public for education may be spent in vivisectional demonstrations for students. Then on the subject of inoculation there is profound difference of opinion, but those who, rightly or wrongly, think it a mistaken method, are overridden, although there are members of the medical profession who believe that the present craze for it is causing racial blood-poisoning and probably also the fearful increase of . . . terrible diseases, in spite of improved sanitary conditions. Once the ministry of health is established, we shall sooner or later find ourselves forced by law to submit to whatever inoculation the medical authorities think fit to decree. At present we may decline to be inoculated for hay fever or cold in the head, though this 'cure' is advised. Presently we shall have no choice."

"I have no animus against the medical profession; on the contrary, I have a great admiration for them, but experience and history warn us against trusting despotic power to any body of men however admirable. 'Nothing less than a medical inquisition is now threatened; an ironical fate indeed, seeing that it is imposed on us, with the best of motives, by those who have done so much to save us and the world from slavery. We are rescued from German methods, it looks as if the old Provencal saying will be sadly applicable to ourselves: 'He suffered the fate of Monsieur Sequin's goat who fought all night with the wolf, and then the wolf ate him in the morning.'"

Finally Captain Farren described experiments in the acceleration of an aeroplane's speed during a mock fight—conducted like an ordinary "rough and tumble" at the front—between a Bristol Fighter and an SE3. The instrument was also used in a series of maneuvers on a Bristol Fighter, and recorded a "loop" made at the extraordinary speed of 135 miles an hour.

The weather, Captain Farren said, had to be clear and settled for accurate experiments, and only 35 per cent of the days of the year were really suitable. War pressure, however, had forced them to experiment on 60 per cent of the days, with a consequent loss in accuracy. To test the speed of aeroplanes, a machine had to fly close to the ground over a line 1000 yards long. A high-speed course, over a distance of 4000 yards, was also arranged at Farnborough, the tests being recorded electrically in stations on the roof of the factory and on the top of Pyestock chimney. The height and distance the machine traveled were also recorded on a table by the "camera obscura" method. In the future, perhaps, a "log" would be designed to trail behind the aeroplane and thus record the speed.

Tests in the rate of climb, engine power, and so on, had been carried out, the latter mainly by the "whirling arm" installed at Farnborough, and which ran on its highest speed at 80 miles an hour. The resistance of the aeroplane was determined by "glides" with the propeller stopped. Very elaborate instruments had been used for measuring air pressure. In another experiment, a new type of wing was fitted. Special precautions were taken in regard to the tail, and the amusing point was that the pilot was strapped to a different set of stays as an additional precaution to prevent the tail falling off.

An ingenious instrument, Captain Farren continued, was used to test the stability and oscillation of aeroplanes, and in one case the instrument showed that when the control was pulled back on a certain aeroplane, it dived to an alarming extent, and was apparently prepared to repeat the performance indefinitely.

An observer complained that a certain B2C machine was uncontrollable laterally. A pilot and observer therefore went up in it, and made an alarming series of experiments—releasing all the controls simultaneously, banking, side-slipping, spinning, and so forth. The result, however, of these tests, was that valuable data was gathered as to the lateral control and design of machines.

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COTTON INDUSTRY'S FUTURE PROSPECTS

World Markets Being Bare of Cotton Textiles, This Factor Should Have Steady Effect, Says Sir Charles Macara

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The immediate future of the cotton industry of the world is, after a four-and-a-half-years' war, in many ways difficult to forecast. Sir Charles Macara, who was the first president of the International Cotton Federation, and has an experience extending over 20 years of cotton trade organizations, and as such is a recognized authority, has made the following statement, however, in answer to many requests that have been made to him as to the effects which the return to peace will have upon the present position and future of the industry.

"The cotton trade in nearly all countries has been more or less restricted in its output through the difficulty of obtaining supplies of raw material, and the difficulties connected with the export of manufactured goods. The scarcity of labor, as well, has been a great handicap. The English cotton industry, which is a preponderating factor, has been seriously curtailed. The mills in the United States of America, since the entry of that country into the war, have had to curtail production of goods for the civilian population, but in peace times they export not much over 5 per cent of their manufactured cotton fabrics."

"The mills in India, China and Japan, with a total of about 10,000,000 spindles, out of 14,000,000 in the world, may have been able to run with less interruption, but with their very limited production they have had to meet the demands of a home population of about half the world's inhabitants. The Belgian industry has been stopped since the outbreak of war, and the mills of Northern France have also been silent, and badly damaged. Russia, Holland, Italy, Switzerland, Portugal and Spain have all suffered in one way or another. Since August, 1915, when cotton was declared contraband, the mills in enemy countries have gradually closed down, until at the time of signing the armistice it

was stated that 97½ per cent in Germany were closed.

"A very important factor regarding the future is that a large proportion of the cotton machinery of the world is made in Lancashire, and very early in the war the great firms of textile machinists turned their works over to the production of munitions, with the exception of small sections occupied with necessary repairs and renewals. Thus great leeway has to be made up. During the ten years preceding the war the English cotton industry increased its spindleage by 12,000,000, this being about 2,000,000 more than the total of India, China and Japan, which have been engaged in spinning and manufacturing cotton by power for 60 to 70 years. The increase mentioned exceeds also the total number of spindles Germany had when war broke out. That country has been spinning and weaving cotton for 160 years."

"Such a position as I have indicated renders it impossible for any great extension of the industry to take place as the renewal of the many millions of spindles destroyed or damaged during the war will tax the makers of cotton machinery to the utmost for some time to come; and the fact that present prices are 200 to 300 per cent above pre-war prices means that new mills, even if they could be erected, could not compete with those already in existence. Consideration of the foregoing facts, and the further certainty that the markets of the world are bare of cotton textiles, ought to have a decidedly steadying effect."

"The fluctuations in the prices of raw materials and other commodities, as well as of freights and wages, are very difficult to follow, but the main factor must never be overlooked that a considerable period must of necessity elapse before the raw material is converted into the finished fabric. If preparations are not entered upon many months before the goods are required, they would not be available at all. I must leave those interested to form their own conclusions after perusing this survey."

DEPORTATION OF ALIENS URGED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.—Petitions have been put in circulation in Fayette County, calling upon Kentucky senators and congressmen to lend their support to legislation authorizing the deportation of aliens now interned in this country. The petitions will later be circulated generally over the State.

BRANTFORD, Ontario.—Investigation having revealed the fact that 600 enemy aliens are employed in factories in this city at high wages, while returned soldiers are walking the streets looking for work, the City Council endorsed the attitude of the Police Commission, which recently passed a resolution calling upon the government to intern all enemy aliens, including those recently released from the internment camps, until arrangements are made for their repatriation.

ALIEN INTERNMENT ASKED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

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BRANTFORD, Ontario.—Investigation having revealed the fact that 600 enemy aliens are employed in factories in this city at high wages, while returned soldiers are walking the streets looking for work, the City Council endorsed the attitude of the Police Commission, which recently passed a resolution calling upon the government to intern all enemy aliens, including those recently released from the internment camps, until arrangements are made for their repatriation.

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CITY MANAGERS TO BE PROPOSED

New Hampshire Legislature Considering Enactment of Law for a Standard City Charter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, New Hampshire.—The New Hampshire Legislature is considering the enactment of a law to provide for the government of cities by the commission-manager form of government. A standard charter has been drafted by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, which provides for concentration of authority in city councils of from five to nine members each, depending on the population.

The law will provide that city elections shall be non-partisan and nominations by petition. There will be preferential voting, each voter being allowed to express as many choices for councillor as he wishes. Members of the council may be recalled, and all council meetings are to be public. The chairman of the council is to be Mayor. All actions by the council are to be subject to popular referendum.

The council is to appoint a city manager, who shall perform all the executive functions and be responsible to the council. Finances will be handled on the budget system, and appointments through a municipal civil service board selected by the council. The administrations of public schools, city courts and city police are exempted from the provisions of the proposed charters, schools being conducted by the school committees elected as at present by both men and women, judges being appointed by the Governor, and the police being under authority of the Governor, with police commissioners holding office three years.

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20/07410	Onyx Top Table	110.00	39.00
20/07419	Gold Table	225.00	46.00
20/1637½	Ivory Bedroom Suite, decorated, 10 pieces	945.00	585.00
2/01604	Ivory Bureau, Louis XVI	225.00	78.00
2/1533	Bedroom Suite, 9 pieces	510.00	318.00
2/0028½	Shaded Ivory Bedroom Suite, 5 pieces	1000.00	500.00
2/01538½	Ivory Bedroom Suite, 11 pieces	1500.00	875.00
2/01556	Ivory Room Table	25.00	12.50
2/01645	Ivory Chiffonade	118.00	78.00
2/01497	Ivory Dressing Table	75.00	29.00
H0368	Vanity Case, Gray Enamel	225.00	118.00
2/01607	Ivory Cheval Glass, decorated	78.00	38.00
H1671½	Harewood Bedroom Suite, 12 pcs.	967.00	485.00
H037C	Mahogany Chiffoniers	245.00	98.00
H037	Mahogany Dressing Table	275.00	135.00
H1660	Mahogany Night Table	17.00	10.50
H1660	Walnut Bureau	110.00	78.00
H027	Mah. Bedroom Suite, 4 pcs.	1485.00	750.00
H1622½	Mah. Bedroom Suite, inlaid, 10 pieces	1031.00	575.00
H1680	Mahogany Bureau	92.00	48.00
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WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON, MASS.

ANTI-MASK LEAGUE
IN SAN FRANCISCOAnti-Compulsory Serum League
Also Organized as a Protest
Against the Medical Activities
of Local Health AuthoritiesSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Public indignation at being forced by the action of the local health authorities to submit to various medical procedures, in connection with the so-called influenza epidemic, is showing itself in the formation of several organizations, for the purpose of opposing by all legal means these enactments. Among the organizations thus formed are the Anti-Mask League and the Anti-Compulsory Serum League.

Mrs. E. C. Harrington, a practicing attorney, who has been chosen president of the former, in explaining the purposes of the organization to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said: "We object to compulsion in this matter because we believe that it is absolutely unlawful and an invasion of our constitutional rights. And not only that, but we believe that these masks are insupportable."

"But had as that is, there is something more fundamental about the situation. We believe that the forcing of the wearing of these cloths on the face is merely the beginning of the medical tyranny that the political doctors are preparing to force upon the people in the form of the compulsory use of serum. These doctors do not care anything about the masks. They know that it is ridiculous to regard them as a preventive measure. What they are really trying to do is to establish a precedent and break down the opposition of the public to unlimited medical authority. They regard these gauze masks as merely the white flag of surrender by the public of all its rights to medical freedom and the fundamental rights of the individual as affected by medical autocracy."

"A large plant has been established at Berkeley, California, for the manufacture of serums and anti-toxins."

"The State Board of Health states in a recent publication: 'The Hygienic Laboratory of the California State Board of Health, yielding to the popular clamor for vaccine, prepared and distributed, free of charge, many thousands of doses of the influenza vaccine.' But notwithstanding this statement I do not believe that there has been a particle of popular clamor for these vaccines. I have made it my business to test public opinion on this point and I have failed to find a single person who wanted to try these serums. I have found some who were induced to submit to them, on being told that they would make them immune from the sickness, but I have not found a single one who would submit a second time, so deplorable were the results."

In explaining the purposes and plans of the Anti-Compulsory Serum League, William Seward Scott, president of the league, said: "The purpose of this organization is to carry on a campaign of education among the people acquainting them with what we believe to be the plan on the part of certain people to force the use of serums and vaccines on the general public and the children in the schools, and to forestall any autocratic legislation tending toward the upbuilding of a bureaucratic system with power in the hands of a few men arbitrarily to interfere with the constitutional rights of citizens in the enforcement of so-called health laws and regulations."

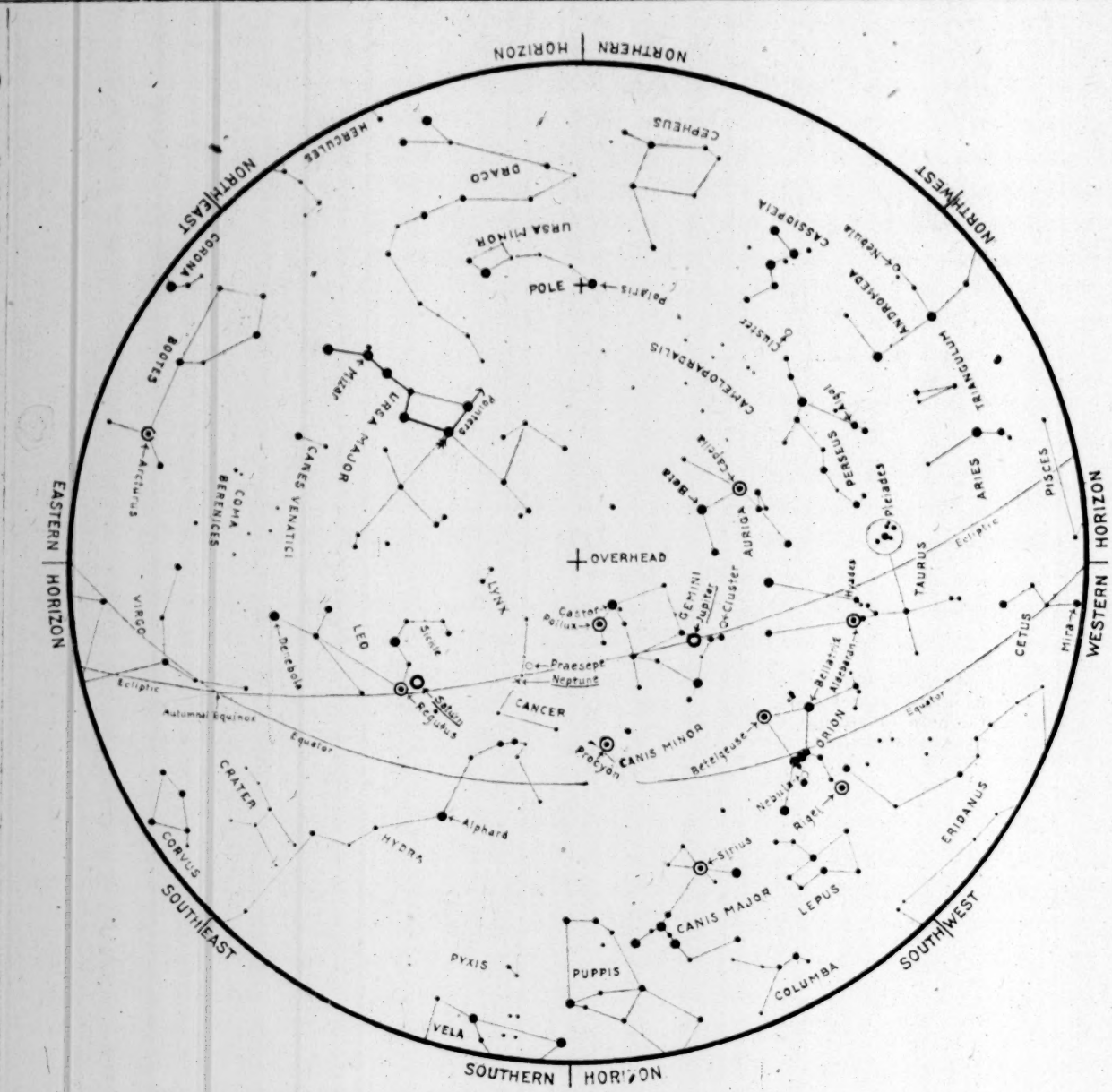
"The need for some agency of this kind is apparent on every hand. I have information to the effect that a bill is to be introduced in the present session of the California Legislature appropriating \$50,000 for investigation in regard to the use of serums. Vaccination of school children is practically compulsory already, as no exemptions are allowed in times of epidemic and the health authorities are the sole judges as to what constitutes an epidemic. In one instance a single case was declared to be an epidemic."

**NEW PAROLE SYSTEM
TO BE ESTABLISHED**
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey.—Opportunity for the prisoner is afforded by the new parole and administrative system of the State Board of Prisoners and Corrections and Burdette G. Lewis, State Commissioner, has informed the members of the Court of Pardons of the State and the judges in the various counties of the changed rules of discipline in operation in the penal institutions. The plan provides for an investigation of grievances of prisoners upon their entrance in the institution. A prisoner is thus enabled to present his case to the board of managers, so that they may bring it to the attention of the Court of Pardons, if the case is deemed worthy of such action.

NAVAL ACADEMY CHANGE
ANNAPOLIS, Maryland.—Rear Admiral Edward W. Eberle, superintendent of the Naval Academy since Sept. 20, 1916, has been ordered to sea duty as commander of the fifth division of the battleship fleet. Rear Admiral A. H. Scates, at present commander of the Great Lakes Department, has been appointed to be superintendent of the Academy.

IDLE NEW ENGLAND FARMS
MONTPELIER, Vermont.—Opposition to the proposal for federal reclamation of arid lands on the ground that New England states have many abandoned farms that should first be occupied, was expressed in a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on Friday.



The February evening sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on Feb. 5 at 11 p. m., Feb. 21 at 10 p. m., March 8 at 9 p. m., and March 23 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

LONGER SCHOOL
DAY PROPOSEDEstablishment of Compulsory Continuation Schools for Minors in
Small Communities Also Recommended in Massachusetts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Aside from the proposals made in the report submitted to the Massachusetts State Legislature by the special Commission on Education authorized under the act of the 1918 Legislature, which had to do with the inauguration of various so-called health procedures, such as the appointment of school doctors, the establishment of a State system of physical education, etc., proposals which are considered by many to be an attempt of the medical profession to trench on its theories of public health in the public schools of the State, the establishment was also recommended of compulsory continuation schools for all communities having 50 or more employed minors under 16 years, with a minimum attendance of four hours a week for minors regularly employed, and a minimum of 20 hours for those temporarily unemployed. One-half of the cost would be met by the State.

A longer school day and year, discontinuance of ninth grades, and establishment of junior high schools, and the raising of the school age in September, 1920, to 15 years and in September, 1921, to 16, are recommended. A state director of vocational guidance, and the extension of such guidance through elementary and secondary schools, is recommended also, as is state supervision of evening schools.

The commission recommends a minimum salary of \$650 for all public school teachers in the State. Establishment of a general school fund amounting approximately to \$1,000,000 annually, to be derived from the state income tax, is proposed. This fund would be used to assist all cities and towns in the equalization of educational opportunities, particularly regarding teachers' salaries.

Too many normal schools are found to be maintained by the State, and the establishment of a normal college with power of granting degrees is suggested, this college to provide a four-year course for high school graduates and a one-year course for college graduates. It is proposed that the Board of Education require graduates of state normal schools to teach in Massachusetts for at least two years following their graduation.

The imperative need of teaching the English language to aliens is urged, and a bill is submitted providing an appropriation for a vigorous campaign for Americanization among immigrants. Appointment of a state director of school libraries is advocated. A reorganization of the State Board of Education, and a broadening of its powers also is proposed. In conclusion, it recommends that a "study of the entire system of public education be undertaken in the near future."

**JERSEY CLOTHIERS ON
PRICES OF GARMENTS**
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey.—Lower prices for garments made of poor wool, but no noticeable change in prices for high class material, was the

outlook indicated at the annual convention of the New Jersey Retail Clothiers Association here. A resolution called upon the association to request all clothing manufacturers to furnish full information as to the quality of the fabrics in clothing sold to them for retail.

One retail clothing man said after the convention that he did not think legitimate clothing can become any lower just now because, while wool may fall off in a degree, wool is now one of the least considerations in the cost of a suit of clothing, seeing that the manufacturing end has come up nearly 33 per cent.

"There has been a demand within the past two weeks," he continued, "for four hours out of a week of 48 hours, and also a demand for wages which equals an advance of 15 per cent, and with the extra overhead charges this incurs you will find 33 per cent is not an overstatement. Wool, you see, will have to go down a whole lot."

PLAN TO SUPPRESS
THE CIDER TRAFFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, New Hampshire.—New Hampshire's committee on liquor laws of the House of Representatives has unanimously agreed to the suppression of the cider traffic which has reached enormous proportions in this State during the past few months. It is also in favor of prohibiting the sale of Jamaica ginger and regulation of the sale of cologne, hair tonic and all commodities having a considerable percentage of alcohol.

The Anti-Saloon League and the Anti-Cider League, the latter being a new organization in the State, have been conducting propaganda in the Legislature against the cider traffic. On the other hand, there has been an effort to pass a bill allowing the manufacture and sale of light wines, ale and beer. The committee is against the latter and in favor of suppressing cider, and it is understood that the Legislature as a whole will agree with the committee on its stand.

TEXAS TO VOTE ON
STATE DRY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas.—State-wide prohibition will be voted upon by the people of Texas on May 24, in the form of a constitutional amendment. The joint resolution providing for submission was passed by the State Senate by a vote of 39 to 1. It had previously been passed by the House with only one dissenting vote.

To all intents and purposes, the State is dry at present, notwithstanding the prohibition statute has been declared invalid, so far as the sale feature is concerned, by the Court of Criminal Appeals. No new licenses have been issued by the Comptroller, and the Attorney-General has obtained injunctions against those who have attempted to open saloons by virtue of old licenses which were not surrendered.

AID FOR RAILWAY SOUGHT
HARTFORD, Connecticut.—State aid to the extent of \$2,000,000 to the Connecticut Company, which operates most of the trolley lines in the State, was proposed in a bill offered in the General Assembly on Friday. The public utilities commission would first give hearings to determine the need and decide on the payment of sums as required.

THE NORTHERN SKY
FOR FEBRUARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

One of the wonders of the spectroscopic is that it shows us at what rate the heavenly bodies are moving either toward or away from us in our line of vision. Seventy years ago no one would have dreamed such a feat possible by any device of man, yet in the last thirty years hundreds, if not thousands, of accurate measures have been made of the radial velocities of the stars.

When the light of a star passes through a prism, under suitable conditions, the beam is spread out into a spectrum or a band of rainbow colors, red at one end and violet at the other. The spectral band is crossed by numerous lines. Without explaining these lines it may be said that they mark portions of the spectrum produced by light of a definite wave length. The wave length of the light increases from the violet, which is produced by the shortest waves, to the red, which has the longest waves in the visible spectrum. Light, like sound, is produced by wave motion, and the change in the light waves corresponds to change of pitch in sound. When a source of sound waves, a locomotive whistle for example, is moving rapidly either away from or toward us, we note a change in the pitch of the sound. If the locomotive is receding, the sound waves are lengthened, and we note the lowered pitch. On the other hand, if the locomotive is approaching, the waves are shortened and the pitch is raised. Thus it is with the light passing through a prism. For a receding body the waves are lengthened and the spectral lines are shifted toward the red, while for an approaching body the waves are shortened and the lines are shifted toward the violet.

A beautiful illustration of the law is found in the story of Mizar, shown on the map in Ursa Major. Mizar, with the small star Alcor near it, form a naked-eye double. Viewed with a telescope, Mizar itself is seen to be composed of two stars of unequal brightness. The spectroscopic shows that the brighter component of Mizar also is double or, as it is called, a spectroscopic binary. In 1889 Prof. E. C. Pickering, director of the Harvard Observatory, observed that this brighter component of Mizar showed a spectrum with lines becoming double at regular intervals of time. He readily inferred that the star was

composed of two separate stars, revolving around each other in an orbit turned edgewise to us. These stars are so close together that even with the highest telescopic power they cannot be separated without the aid of the spectroscopic. When the two stars are moving at right angles to our line of sight, their spectra are exactly superposed, and the spectral lines appear single. When the stars reach the points of their orbits where one star is approaching and another star is receding, then the spectrum of the approaching star is shifted toward the violet, while that of the receding star is shifted toward the red. Therefore the spectra of the two stars no longer register perfectly and the spectral lines become double. The period of revolution is about 20½ days.

The second spectroscopic binary was found a few months later, also at the Harvard Observatory. It was the star called Beta Aurigae shown on the map. The period in this case was much shorter, being about four days. Thus if a continuous series of spectrograms were taken the lines would appear double every other night. In the same year, Vogel of Potsdam found spectroscopically that Spica is attended by a relatively dark companion. These were the first spectroscopic binaries discovered. Now several hundreds of them are well known.

Prof. W. W. Campbell of the Lick Observatory, who has had such marvelous success in measuring radial velocities, found in many cases, motions for the same star, which varied from night to night, now approaching, now receding, in such manner as to indicate that the star observed must be attended by an invisible companion, swinging it around like a partner in a waltz. He writes: "We may be sure, when we look at the stars, that at least one in five, on the average, is attended by a companion, invisible, and of mass sufficiently great to swing the bright member of the system rapidly around in a large orbit." Thus, by the spectroscopic, he was able to detect the presence of large dark bodies which could not be seen or photographed. Such an achievement appeals to the imagination. That a prism, a small wedge-shaped piece of glass, should afford the means to detect such remote non-luminous orbs seems marvelous.

The winter constellations are now well to the westward at our hour of observation. They stand in a sort of a galaxy of their own, comprising Puppis, Canis Major, Lepus, Orion, Taurus, Perseus, and Cassiopeia. Below them are Columba, Eridanus, Cetus, Pisces, Arius, and Triangulum, as well as Andromeda, lingering on the northwestern horizon. If one will examine the map published last July in these columns it is interesting to note how Andromeda and Pegasus lie nearly parallel to the eastern horizon, so that all their stars rise with a brief period. Now they are sinking end-on beneath the western horizon and require six hours or more to set. The Twins (Gemini), lying between Auriga and Canis Minor, are not far from the zenith. Brilliant Jupiter dims the luster of Castor and Pollux. In the east Leo is most prominent. Bootes in the northeast is extended along the horizon. Virgo is rising. Only the so-called Kennel Corner of the Barking Dogs is clearly visible. Nine first-magnitude stars, with the bright planets Jupiter and Saturn, will repay one for looking skyward this month at our hour of observation.

The bright planet which is seen in the West after sunset is Venus. It is now about three times as bright as Jupiter and is increasing. On Feb. 13, Venus will pass very near and to the southward of Mars which is still an evening star. Jupiter in the constellation Gemini is high above the eastern horizon at sunset and does not set until nearly morning. A small telescope will show its brighter satellites. Saturn in the constellation Leo is in opposition to the sun on Feb. 14, and therefore comes to the meridian about midnight, rising as the sun sets and setting as the sun rises. The planet is tipped, showing the lower or southern face of the rings, which may be seen with a small telescope. The position of Neptune is indicated on the map. Mercury and Uranus are too near the sun to be observed this month.

GEORGIAN LAND SURVEYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Georgia.—W. F. Eller, special agent of the United States Department of labor, is in Georgia for the purpose of making a survey of the unused farm lands of the State. It is estimated by the federal government that this State has 20,000,000 acres of unused farm lands, and Mr. Eller will spend several weeks locating the land, making a record of the names of owners, and obtaining facts regarding the suitability for cultivation.

CUNARD
ANCHOR

NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL
Saxonia Feb. 12
Carmania Feb. 17
Royal George Feb. 22
AQUITANIA
Carmania Mar. 10
Ordnua Mar. 18
Saxonia Mar. 18
Carmania Mar. 24
Aquitania Mar. 29

BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL
Princes Juliana Feb. 17

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MUSIC

Boston Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The thirteenth program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, given on the afternoon of Friday, Jan. 31, was one of great significance in the musical affairs of this city, for it introduced Mr. Rabaud as an interpreter of Brahms. Now many conductors essay Brahms, some regarding him metronomically, some sentimentally, some enveloping him in a chill atmosphere of austerity, some striving for a luxuriance of exotic warmth. A few there be who recognize Brahms for the poet he was, and appreciate themselves of noble sentiments and aspirations, grasp the grandeur of Brahms' poetry and sense the compelling beauty in which he expressed it. Such are the real conductors of Brahms, and among them is Mr. Rabaud. The importance to Boston in the discovery of Mr. Rabaud as a capable conductor of Brahms lies in the fact that it removes at once any lingering doubt as to whether or not he should be entrusted with the destinies of the orchestra after the year, for which he was engaged, had ended. Accepted at first with a somewhat ungracious feeling of reserve by his public, unaccustomed possibly to real modesty in a leader of its orchestra, Mr. Rabaud has steadily grown in favor as respect for his musical attainments has succeeded doubt, and as the kindly self-effacing courtesy of the man has become recognized. Now, after the reading of the fifth Beethoven symphony of two weeks ago and the second Brahms symphony of yesterday, there can be no question of his ability to draw from the men under him the effects he seeks. This being so why should not an invitation be extended him to continue as Boston's conductor? Whether he would accept, is, of course, another matter. For him this is a year of exile; his none too pleasant reception in Boston and the apathy of his public toward him doubtless do not incline him to a markedly favorable opinion of the field of his labors. If, however, he should be willing and the announcement could be definitely made that he would remain for a term of years, there can be no doubt that with a feeling of permanence would come the fondness for the man that his abilities warrant. It is to be hoped that the trustees of the orchestra will give an inkling of their intentions soon.

The Brahms symphony was not the only achievement of Mr. Rabaud in this concert. The accompaniment he furnished Mr. Rachmaninoff, who played the piano part in his own second concerto in C minor, Op. 18, was an indication of a high order of leadership. The sudden and puzzling changes of tempo in the third movement were executed with exactness no matter how rapid the pace. Attention of the audience, of course, centered on Mr. Rachmaninoff, and both man and music justified the eager interest. The pianist subordinated himself, becoming one of the orchestra and keeping a watchful eye always on Mr. Rabaud's baton. His amazing technical facility found opportunity for display, not for its own sake, but in the proper setting forth of arabesque and ornament. The orchestration was of particular interest because of the unusual, though not bizarre, effects obtained. The program also included the "Entr'acte Symphonique" from Bruneau's "Messidor."

Mr. Hofmann, on Sunday, Jan. 26, played in Boston the all-American program which has been copiously commented on when played elsewhere. Two things in particular are noticeable about this program: first, the immense amount of publicity it has gained for the cause of the American composer; and second, that by far the most interesting of the numbers have unfamiliar names attached to them. In particular, the sonata of Alexander McEvedeen, the young music teacher of Milwaukee, who ekes out the somewhat unsatisfactory emoluments of a composer's existence by occasional tours on the vaudeville stage, will stand comparison with anybody's sonata. The other names attached to works of especial interest were Clayton Johns, Edward Royce, and Fannie Dillon.

On Thursday evening, Jan. 30, William Richardson, a Negro with a remarkably pleasant baritone voice, essayed a recital, the chief point of interest in which was a group of Afro-American and Creole folk songs which he sang, assisted by Mrs. Maud Cuney Hare at the piano. Mrs. Hare also gave brief explanations of the songs. Here is a waiting and fruitful field for exploration.

New York Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—In Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Jan. 25, a large audience did honor to the community and covered itself with distinction, by listening to a number of absolutely unfamiliar piano pieces. That is really something important to be written into the annals of the city. The assemblage in the spacious auditorium heard not a single one of what are known as the classic masterworks, no sonata by Beethoven, no nocturne by Chopin, nothing, indeed, from the trite list of compositions which pianists commit to memory in youth at the conservatory and which they play over and over again to the end of their careers. How can anybody who is interested in the artistic standing of New York among the cities of the world fail to take satisfaction in reflecting that this houseful of people lent willing ear to compositions about which neither historians have written nor lecturers have talked, and that it welcomed and enjoyed the intellectual challenge of the whole thing?

Occasions like this are landmarks. They are the beginning of new chapters in national progress. A whole afternoon of unknown piano music! Why, ordinarily one strange piece thrown in amongst the preludes, ballads, intermezzos, variations and other material of a recital program is enough to make an audience uncertain whether it is getting full value for its money. But here everything was strange. Moreover, it was American; and men and women paid high to hear it. Students of music who had been told that the "Waldstein" sonata is one of the solidest examples of tonal architecture ever conceived and who had perhaps been waiting long for some authentic interpreter to come along and verify the information, spent their cash on a presentation of a manuscript sonata by nobody known whom, residing in the United States.

The composers represented on the program were Johns, Goldmark, Royce, Mason, de Koven, Parker, Dillon, Beech and McEvedeen. The pieces could doubtless be shown, upon fair analysis, to be not much better and not much worse than those on regular repertory programs. No doubt the public in various towns on the American concert circuit will have opportunity to consider them and to pass the judgment of applause upon them as Mr. Hofmann, the artist who introduced them here, makes his way around the concert circuit.

At the Lexington Theater on the evening of Jan. 27, the Chicago Opera Company, opening its New York season, produced Henri Favier's "Gismonda," with Miss Garden and Mr. Fontaine singing and with Mr. Campanini, the director of the organization, conducting. The performers received an enthusiastic greeting from a large audience; and the composer, who was present, had a share of the applause at the curtain calls after the second act. "Gismonda," composed upon a libretto after Sardou, was sung for the first time on any stage at the Auditorium, Chicago, on Jan. 14. A review of it was given in The Christian Science Monitor on Jan. 20.

The public, crowding the Lexington Theater, showed the keenest interest both in the opera and in the company. It plainly told delight in "Gismonda" as a romantic play, with heroine of now and then Shakespearean dignity, and as a theatrical piece of music, with fluent recitative, melodious arias and richly colored but not too academically contrived accompaniment. It liked seeing Miss Garden in a fresh and striking portrayal of character; and it liked hearing Mr. Fontaine, the new tenor, declaim in authentic Parisian style the lines of a heroic rôle. Then, too, it took pleasure in getting into the vigorous rhythm of the choral and orchestral interpretation.

The company brings here a reminder of the French opera seasons formerly given by Mr. Hammerstein, with Miss Garden and Mr. Campanini as leading figures, and it brings a re-velment of the disposition and feeling of the audiences before which it has been singing in Chicago.

Mature Judgment

Men's
"Good Sense"
Model

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LABOR IN FRANCE MAKES NEW MOVE

As Part of New Campaign, Mass Meeting of Labor Is Held in Paris, at Which Manifesto of Labor Claims Is Read

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Jan. 21.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In the further pursuit of the new plan of militant campaign, undertaken by the Confédération Générale du Travail, as already described in The Christian Science Monitor, a mass meeting of the working classes of Paris was held in the Cirque d'Hiver, which was attended by a great crowd of persons variously estimated at from 6000 to 10,000 strong. It was an enthusiastic gathering, to which all who desired to do so could not gain admission, but there were some interruptions and occasional cries of dissent. On the whole, however, there could be no doubt about the approval of the workers of the new program of post-war endeavor that the C. G. T. now placed before them. It was determined that the speeches should be limited to three or four, and that those of Jouhaux, Merheim, and Bidgarray should be the chief. M. Hubert presided.

M. Jouhaux, who is general secretary of the C. G. T., mounted the tribune; but, before he could begin to speak, one of the audience, Pericat, who had just been liberated from prison, demanded that all who had been put in gaol for what they had done in times of strike, for the opinions they had expressed, and so forth, should be set at liberty. Then M. Jouhaux spoke. His oration was supposed to mark an epoch in the history of French labor agitation. He said that the object of the meeting was to enable the working classes to formulate clearly their aspirations. As to the war, he supported the view that the armistice conditions, fairly applied without inhuman and dangerous exaggerations, should not cause the people of the Central Empires to starve. He condemned all armed intervention by the Allies in Russia and Germany, as it could only compromise the establishment of democratic and Socialist régimes in those countries. M. Jouhaux then read a statement of the claims of French labor, which he said the working classes must submit without delay for the ratification of their organizations, which must be called to action so that their demands might triumph. On the threshold of peace, this document says, the C. G. T. in the name of the organized working classes, renews its attachment to the 14 resolutions of President Wilson, considering that the peoples' peace should have for its bases certain duly-explained fundamentals. The bases of peace as put forward by Mr. Wilson are then set forth, or developed in accordance with the views and necessities of French labor, and the statement proceeds, that the C. G. T. for the reasons that have been given and in the hope of insuring the insertion of the labor clauses in the treaty of peace demands its official place at the table of the Peace Conference and declares that the deliberations of that conference ought to be public. It also declares that an international labor congress is necessary. It demands that all constitutional liberties shall be restored, including the right of meeting and the right of free speech, that the censorship shall be suppressed, that a full and complete amnesty for everybody shall be voted, and that foreign subjects shall be liberated from the concentration camps.

Then the manifesto goes on to treat of the rôle of the syndicalist organizations, the place that should be given to them, and of various demands as previously set forth in various programs of the C. G. T. including the eight-hour day, the abolition of night work in certain cases, and so forth. For the application of its views the C. G. T. demands the rapid readjustment of the production of war to the production of peace, the establishment of a national economic council, assisted by regional economic councils, on which the syndicalist organizations would have their direct representatives, instructed by them, and who, in agreement with the working classes, would settle the general rules of demobilization and the conditions of the renewal of economic effort. In the same way the C. G. T. demands the establishment of an international labor office with the collaboration of an international labor secretariat. The object of and the mode of working this labor office are set forth, and then, looking forward to the difficulties of the immediate future, the manifesto states that in order to accomplish the task resulting from the war expenses, the income tax and war-profits tax should be exerted to the utmost, and that a new law should be passed directed against inheritances in a proportion to be determined, with the object of reducing to the utmost possible extent the charges on the nation.

After this statement of labor claims, the formal demand of the great union, which was listened to with rapid attention, Bidgarray of the railway-workers spoke, and solemnly warned the working classes against taking any course of action which might have the result of paralyzing production, the circulation and the division of products. Any revolutionary action which had no regard for this condition would risk a great reaction. Let them, he said, attack realities. Let them exert themselves to obtain the return to the nation of the national riches exploited at the present time for capitalist profit alone.

Then Merheim, secretary of the Metal Workers Federation, made an interesting statement, dealing especially with the case of Russia. He thought that an impartial inquiry ought to be made by the militants of every tendency on what is happening in Russia, and particularly in regard to the way in which the Bolsheviks are exerting their power; but he did not hide his fear that divisions among the Russian revolutionaries were encouraging international reaction. He said that, having been to Zimmerwald, he was not suspect. Personally he had supported the Russian revolution, but he had suffered for the conversations he had held with the Russian delegates, Roussanoff and Axenrod. Their Russian comrades had asked them not to pronounce judgment but to make an inquiry. What was known already was sad. Syndicalist liberties were compromised. Union among communists, reformists, and revolutionaries of every tendency was necessary. A block should be made of all revolutionary forces to prevent international reaction. What would be the situation of the revolution if it had no representative at the Peace Conference? Capitalism and the reactionaries of every country played upon the weaknesses and the mistakes of revolutionaries, including those of Germany, to crush and shape to their advantage a movement which was extending. They should upset these calculations, and on the other hand they should exert themselves for the future of republics.

He thought that the appeal to the democracies of the Entente made by the starving German people should be distributed in tract form. The exhaustion of the German proletariat was complete. Fatigue reigned in all the industrial centers. The German people had reached their limit. If that state of things should continue there would be a new revolution as was the case in Russia. Germany starving! Russia divided! Merheim hoped that such situations as that might not arise in France as the result of a want of understanding. And if the governments, the bourgeoisie, placed obstacles before their demands, let them so shape their affairs that, strong in their union, they could impose them.

Pericat and Hélène Brion (a lady who was the subject of one of the milder forms of governmental prosecutions, some time ago, being eventually set free immediately after a formal conviction upon a charge of inciting to discontent) also spoke, the latter demanding for women the rights that men had already obtained; and the meeting concluded with the singing of the "Internationale." It was regarded as an historic assembly.

This program of the C. G. T. has naturally come in for some severe criticism. The Journal des Débats promptly made a strong attack upon it. The Socialists and the C. G. T. it said, demanded two privileges for the working classes, the first being that they should be officially represented at the Peace Conference and the second that they should have an international conference concomitant with the Peace Conference. In this way the working classes would exercise a double control on the negotiations. Their representatives would watch over the work of the diplomats in the congress and they would themselves be watched by the international conference. Naturally no other class would have such a right; there was a

return to the privileged orders. The simple citizen, whether he was lawyer, doctor, agriculturist, professor, or intellectual would be content to be represented by the qualified representatives of the whole country; the worker alone would have his own special voice at the meeting. Why? In what way was he superior to his compatriots?

Did the fact of having worked in the war factories and of having thus supplied the indispensable munitions to those who fought at the front deserve an extension of the rights of citizenship? It was not an affair of the regulation of labor questions, but of national questions, on the subject of which a part of the nation could not speak on behalf of the whole. But it would be said there would be economic repercussions. Doubtless, but economic questions were not a monopoly of the working classes. That a workman might be called to put in an appearance at the Peace Congress was conceivable, and in certain cases it might even be advantageous, as the presence of a jurist or a soldier or a business man might be in other circumstances, but it was always in the name of the country and not in that of a community of interested persons that such intervention should take place, if at all. As to the international conference, the same fundamental objections were to be urged against it. Why should there not also be an international conference of (Roman) Catholics, of Protestants, of landowners, of literary men, and so forth? Equality was not a vain word for all of them. Would such a conference be unobjectionable? For Germany, assuredly. She would find it a fine field for intrigues, chicanery, and recriminations, such as she sought vainly in the ordinary course of diplomacy. There would be seen there not only the comrades from beyond the Rhine, but also their excellent instruments, the Bolsheviks. They would teach the French the art of going to Brest-Litovsk. It was not a merely imaginary danger. The Socialists and the members of the C. G. T. had just heard good Russian Socialists explain to them the exploits of the Bolsheviks. On this being done, M. Jean Longuet had replied—who would have believed it?—with certain allegations contained in the private letters of a Russian correspondent of the Figaro. This was actually the first time that a bourgeois witness had had the honor of being preferred to a Socialist witness by the nominal head of the Socialist Party.

It was said that M. Longuet did not comprise the whole of French Socialism and that his atavist prejudices condemned him to admire, unlike all others, absolute Marxists like Lenin and Trotsky. The rest of the world did not argue in the way that he did; but anyhow, said the Journal des Débats, in conclusion, it was not their fault if he had a majority behind him. It was well to take account of facts, and facts proved that good sense, the critical spirit, and national instinct were not—pardon for the remark—the characteristic appanage of the "class" which wished to be counted twice over.

The Socialist organs were enthusiastic upon the results of their "belle réunion," as it was called, and upon the program laid before it.

TRADE PROJECT APPROVED
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Secretary Redfield and Solicitor Thurman of the Department of Commerce, and Charles Denby of the State Department, indorsed, before a Senate Judiciary sub-committee on Friday, a bill by Senator Fletcher of Florida for a federal incorporation of American enterprise in foreign trade, designed particularly to promote commercial extension in Asia.

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Mr. Blakeslee's program was one of highways building, not new in itself, but as he presented it differed from the other proposals that have been made in regard to highways, and worked out in greater detail. His plan is to build them better, so that they will not have to be constantly repaired, and to utilize the soldier labor that would be especially adapted to that kind of work, and the motor trucks that have been built for the army.

The proper use of motor trucks in this country, Mr. Blakeslee affirmed, will increase the price of commodities sold by the man on the farm and decrease the cost to the man in the city. The lack of confidence apparent in 1913-14 expressed itself first in transportation conditions, he said. The railroads ceased to buy equipment and ceased to function properly. Mr. Blakeslee's plan is to add to the transportation facilities of the country by improving the highways, not as it is done now, but with a view to their effective use, and in such a manner that it shall not cost more to maintain them than to build them, as happens at present. All the modes of transportation, railroads, inland waterways, canals and the new air routes, are not enough to carry on the business of the country, Mr. Blakeslee said. He would have great national highways crossing the country three times from east to west, and three times from north to south, not competing with the railroads, but, as much as possible, tapping the localities not otherwise reached.

The kind of highways that he would have built would cost \$30,000 a mile, but they would last for generations, and the plan he has drawn calls for more than 15,000 miles. This would mean a large appropriation, but he insisted that it could be paid for out of the earnings, as railroads are. Here, he told the committee, is a specific plan for employing at once thousands of men and using the motor trucks, of which the government has 226,000, and reducing the cost of transporting farm supplies to the consumer on good highways. This, he said, would constitute a memorial to the soldiers that would be worth while.

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"The representatives of the financial, labor, agricultural, transportation and manufacturing interests of the State of New Jersey, who are responsible for the organization of the New Jersey Cooperative Industrial Commission, feel that, in making it possible, for the first time in the history of the State, to bring all these interests, essential to the prosperity of the State together, a signal step has been taken.

"The desire upon the part of all those representing these varied interests to cooperate in the fullest measure was made clear, and the utmost harmony prevailed in the discussion, looking toward a speedy resumption of industry on a peace basis. All present held to the view, whether labor man, financier, manufacturer, railroad man or agriculturist, that the chief need of the present period of reconstruction is calmness, moderation, confidence and determination, in

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WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In their effort not only to get as much information as possible as to the need for providing employment to tide over the transition period of demobilization, but as to what kind of employment shall be furnished and how it shall be directed, the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, of which Senator Jones of New Mexico is chairman, has called many persons who have practical plans to advance to present them for the consideration of the committee. One witness, James I. Blakeslee, of the Post Office Department, outlined a plan which, he claimed, could be put into operation at once, would utilize materials on hand, and would help to restore the confidence which is so important a factor in attempting to reestablish the country upon a sound peace basis.

Mr. Blakeslee's program was one of highways building, not new in itself, but as he presented it differed from the other proposals that have been made in regard to highways, and worked out in greater detail. His plan is to build them better, so that they will not have to be constantly repaired, and to utilize the soldier labor that would be especially adapted to that kind of work, and the motor trucks that have been built for the army.

The proper use of motor trucks in this country, Mr. Blakeslee affirmed, will increase the price of commodities sold by the man on the farm and decrease the cost to the man in the city. The lack of confidence apparent in 1913-14 expressed itself first in transportation conditions, he said. The railroads ceased to buy equipment and ceased to function properly. Mr. Blakeslee's plan is to add to the transportation facilities of the country by improving the highways, not as it is done now, but with a view to their effective use, and in such a manner that it shall not cost more to maintain them than to build them, as happens at present. All the modes of transportation, railroads, inland waterways, canals and the new air routes, are not enough to carry on the business of the country, Mr. Blakeslee said. He would have great national highways crossing the country three times from east to west, and three times from north to south, not competing with the railroads, but, as much as possible, tapping the localities not otherwise reached.

The kind of highways that he would have built would cost \$30,000 a mile, but they would last for generations, and the plan he has drawn calls for more than 15,000 miles. This would mean a large appropriation, but he insisted that it could be paid for out of the earnings, as railroads are. Here, he told the committee, is a specific plan for employing at once thousands of men and using the motor trucks, of which the government has 226,000, and reducing the cost of transporting farm supplies to the consumer on good highways. This, he said, would constitute a memorial to the soldiers that would be worth while.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey.—Resumption of industry on a peace basis, and the chief needs during the present period of reconstruction, were topics considered at the meeting of representatives of practically every industrial element in the State, which resulted in the organization of an industrial commission of the State of New Jersey. The commission will have an executive committee as a governing body, which will be made up of the chairman of the various groups, one of which will represent public utilities. A statement giving the plans of the commission was issued by the executive committee as follows:

"The representatives of the financial, labor, agricultural, transportation and manufacturing interests of the State of New Jersey, who are responsible for the organization of the New Jersey Cooperative Industrial Commission, feel that, in making it possible, for the first time in the history of the State, to bring all these interests, essential to the prosperity of the State together, a signal step has been taken.

"The desire upon the part of all those representing these varied interests to cooperate in the fullest measure was made clear, and the utmost harmony prevailed in the discussion, looking toward a speedy resumption of industry on a peace basis. All present held to the view, whether labor man, financier, manufacturer, railroad man or agriculturist, that the chief need of the present period of reconstruction is calmness, moderation, confidence and determination, in

are obtainable here, and among them are Stein-Bloch smart suits and overcoats, Knox New York hats, Edwin Clapp shoes for men, Wright & Peters' shoes for women, Manhattan shirts, Munsing Wear for men and boys and Interwoven, Phoenix and McCallum hosiery.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

GREAT LAKES HAS
STAR SWIMMERS

Perry McGillivray and W. L. Wallen Are Two of the Best Aquatic Racers in the United States — Plan Dual Meets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

GREAT LAKES, Illinois.—The athletic department of the United States Naval Training Station here has made no definite announcements concerning the proposed activities of the swimming team this season. It is thought, however, that the station will be represented in all of the indoor national championship events, and dual meets with colleges and athletic clubs possibly may be arranged.

Heretofore dual meets have been almost impossible; that is, meets that would attract interest. Owing to the fact that practically every great swimmer has been engaged in some war endeavor, the club teams have lacked ability. None were capable of offering Great Lakes any competition to speak of, but with soldiers and sailors receiving their discharges daily, these clubs soon will have strong tank aggregations and dual meets will be in order. The swimming situation at Great Lakes is peculiar. In Perry McGillivray, world's champion and record holder in a number of events, and W. L. Wallen, equally as proficient, the station has two of the greatest natural sports men ever known. Between them they may be said to comprise the Great Lakes swimming team. It is this pair that has won the station so many championships and honors in the water. They stand alone and promise to equal their outdoor record of last summer, when between them they captured something like nine championships. It is the ambition of McGillivray and Wallen, who will remain in the navy for a while, to capture every championship staged by the A. A. U. at free-style swimming, while the former also expects to make away with the backstroke title.

Barring them, there are many capable swimmers here just out of the national championship class. If a team were organized from these ranks many interesting dual meets could be arranged with colleges, as the absence of McGillivray and Wallen would prevent a meet from being a one-sided affair from the outset. This squad of swimmers, which is coached by Harry Hazell, the former Hamilton Club member and developer of Wallen, practices three times a week. The men are preparing for a busy season.

During the summer two more pools were built and swimming has become a great sport at the station. Despite the great number of men who are going back to civilian life, the ranks of the swimmers have not thinned noticeably. H. L. Law, of St. Louis, former 10-mile champion, was the only well-known man lost to the station during the summer.

So far this year Great Lakes has appeared in only one event. The Hamilton Club held a water carnival and McGillivray gave an exhibition. He was to break H. J. Hehner's pool record for the club in the 100-yard backstroke and he accomplished the feat without difficulty, cutting something like two seconds off the old mark.

McGillivray's versatility is unquestionable. He was never a long-distance swimmer until last summer, when he went out and defeated his teammate, Wallen, who broke in as a distance man. In that race he also defeated Laubs and Michael McDermott, these men both having held the national 10-mile championship more than once. When it comes to swimming, McGillivray is a championship contender regardless of the event. No matter what race it is, the man who beats him must practically break a record to do so.

BIG WRESTLING
SQUAD AT BROWN

Eighty Candidates Report to Coach Herrick for the Varsity Team at University This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Wrestling has taken a boom at Brown University this winter after a lapse of a year's time. A varsity team will compete in meets with the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Phillips Andover Academy, and several other institutions. Coach Herrick has charge of this sport and has over 80 men meeting for practice on three afternoons a week.

As yet no captain or manager has been appointed. It is probable that L. R. Taber '19 will be the leader. He was a point winner two years ago, but last year was in the United States Naval Aviation across the water. Other likely heavyweights include S. H. Scheffelman '21 and H. A. Dodge '21, both of whom had plenty of experience last year in the R. O. T. C. wrestling bouts. R. H. Nichols '19, a letter man in football and track, and Bertram Shortell '22, who was on the S. A. T. C. football team last fall, are also out for the team. Neither has had any experience, but both show great ability.

Several intramural meets are being held, open to all on the squad. From the results of these meets are being chosen the team to represent Brown. The team will take a New York trip today, meeting Columbia University among others. The team starts out with bright prospects, but as most of the men have had no experience in intercollegiate wrestling, it is impos-

ble to be certain that the team will meet with success.

Wrestling has never been a prominent sport at Brown. During the 1916-17 season, considerable interest was worked up. The team of that season made a creditable showing and the prospects for wrestling to become the big indoor sport looked bright. The war, of course, spoiled this. Whether the return to normal, it will again jump to the fore will depend to a large extent on this season. It bids fair to attain the coveted position, with 89 men taking the course. Dr. F. W. Marvel, athletic director, does not favor a too extensive schedule for this year. He believes that the expense would be too heavy, considering the deficit now existing in the athletic treasury. This is not only the case with wrestling, but with all the indoor sports.

CLUBS ARE TIED
IN SQUASH PLAY

Harvard and Yale Hold First Place, While Princeton-Squash and Columbia Hold Third

METROPOLITAN INTER-CLUB SQUASH TENNIS STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard Club	3	1	.750
Yale Club	3	1	.750
Princeton-Squash	1	3	.250
Columbia Club	1	3	.250

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—The Harvard and Yale clubs continue to be tied for first place in the Metropolitan Inter-Club Squash Tennis Association championship standing with the Columbia Club and the combined Princeton-Squash clubs tied for third place. These two ties will be dissolved next Thursday, as Princeton-Squash will play at Harvard. When these teams meet the time before, Yale and Princeton-Squash were the winners.

Harvard Club met Princeton-Squash this week and the Crimson representatives won a hard-fought competition by three matches to two. W. H. Vander Pool and Harold Tobey were the Princeton-Squash winners and they won in straight games rather easily. Tobey met Hamilton Hadden, a newcomer to this competition.

J. W. Lee and R. L. Monks played the only extra-game match in this competition. The Harvard player finally winning, 15-12, 15-13. This was a very interesting contest. J. W. Burden and A. H. Lockett were the other Harvard winners. Burden being forced to his best work in a hard-fought game with A. D. Mitten-dorf, 18-14, 17-15.

Yale won from the Columbia Club by three matches to two. R. L. Streib and E. W. Putnam were the Columbia winners, the former securing a two-game victory over H. W. Carhart of the Yale Club, 15-10, 15-15, while Putnam required three games to win from D. S. Baker of Yale at 10-15, 15-11, 15-12. J. A. Viator and Livingston Platt of the Yale Club were forced to three-game matches by F. S. Keeler and H. D. Bulkeley, respectively. The battle between Platt and Bulkeley was most interesting, as the Yale Club man came through to victory after having been easily defeated in the first game.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Squash Tennis Association at the Yale Club it was announced that the national squash tennis championship tournament would be held by the Squash Club on March 15. The Class B championship tournament was awarded to the Harvard Club and will be staged at that club on March 1. It was also announced that the Yale Club will hold its annual invitation tournament on Feb. 15. The summary of the inter-club matches follows:

YALE VS. PRINCETON-SQUASH
W. H. Vander Pool, Princeton-Squash, defeated Woodbury Rand, Harvard Club, 15-1, 15-11.
Harold Tobey, Princeton-Squash, defeated Hamilton Hadden, Harvard Club, 15-2, 15-9.
J. W. Burden, Harvard Club, defeated Dr. A. D. Mitten-dorf, Princeton-Squash, 18-14, 17-15.
A. H. Lockett, Harvard Club, defeated G. E. Cruise, Princeton-Squash, 15-7, 15-12.
J. W. Lee, Harvard Club, defeated R. L. Monks, Princeton-Squash, 15-12, 15-18-12.

YALE CLUB VS. COLUMBIA CLUB
R. L. Streib, Columbia Club, defeated H. W. Carhart, Yale Club, 15-10, 15-15.
J. A. Viator, Yale Club, defeated F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club, 15-15, 4-15, 15-8.
W. H. Putnam, Columbia Club, defeated D. S. Baker, Yale Club, 10-15, 15-11, 15-12.
Livingston Platt, Yale Club, defeated H. D. Bulkeley, Columbia Club, 6-15, 15-9, 15-12.
Donald McKay, Yale Club, defeated Lieut. Frank Kilde, Columbia Club, 15-5, 15-7.

PLAN AN EXTENSIVE
SWIMMING SCHEDULE

NEW YORK, New York.—An extensive schedule for the Columbia University swimming season has been announced by Levering Tyson, graduate manager of athletics. With the single exception of a return meet with Princeton in swimming and water polo the schedule is fully as large as any the Columbia teams undertook in the days before the war.

The dual home and home arrangements are with Yale and Pennsylvania, while with C. C. N. Y. Columbia will take part in one dual meet and in one triangular competition, in which the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be the third participant. The schedule is as follows:

Feb. 8—Yale at Columbia; 15—Princeton at Princeton; 22—Annapolis at Annapolis; 25—College of the City of New York and Massachusetts Institute of Technology at C. C. N. Y.
March 1—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 8—Pennsylvania at Columbia; 11—College of the City of New York at Columbia; 14—Yale at New Haven; 22—intercollegiate individual championships at C. C. N. Y.

COACH STEWART
HAS FINE SQUAD

University of Nebraska Regards Its Basketball Team as Second to None in Missouri Valley Conference Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

LINCOLN, Nebraska.—Despite the loss of the second game of the series with Grinnell College, the University of Nebraska regards its basketball team as second to none in the Missouri Valley Conference, and expects to give the University of Missouri a great battle for the championship title. The four strongest players of the rather mediocre team of 1918 are back on the squad, but only two of them appear in the regular lineup.

The 1918 freshman quintet is the fountain from which Coach E. J. Stewart has drawn the players for his new machine. Five of the nine members of the squad played with the first-year men in 1918, and three of them appear in the lineup with Coach Stewart starts every game. R. M. Bailey '21, guard; Richard Neuman '21, guard; Charles Gillilan '21, forward; J. N. Patty '21, center and forward; Oldyn Kacer '21, center; these are the five new men, playing their first year of varsity ball, who supply the driving power for the new team.

Nebraska has played its first four games with non-Conference teams. The Omaha Ballroom School bowed to the collegians by overwhelming scores in the first two games of the year. Last week, however, the lieutenants from Camp Dodge exacted revenge for the defeat of their fellow doughboys, defeating Nebraska twice on a Lincoln floor by scores of 25 to 18 and 25 to 24. Both games were won by experience over inexperience. Nebraska outplayed her opponent on the floor, but there was a tendency among the younger members of the team to give way to a touch of stage fright in the emergencies. The Camp Dodgers played a careful, heady game, making capital of the inexperience of their opponents.

The team's best scoring strength is the goal shooting ability of Capt. W. C. Jackson '19, and in the clever work of her two sophomore guards, Bailey and Neuman. Jackson is playing his third year of varsity basketball, and is serving his second year as captain, an honor that has never before been accorded a basketball player at Nebraska.

Neuman and Bailey are considered two of the greatest guards in the Missouri Valley Conference. Both of them are excellent goal shooters, and are apt to upset the defensive plans of any team. Yet they play a close guarding game.

Those two guards, with Patty and Jackson at forwards and E. H. Schellenger, football star, at center, compose the quintet with which Dr. Stewart starts every game. In the first line of reserves are Charles Gillilan, a flashy forward, too light for a full game; E. A. Hubka, captain of the 1918 football team and regular basketball guard and center of last year; Oldyn Kacer, substitute center; P. B. Reynolds, guard of last season, who has appeared on the floor for only a few minutes this year.

The remarkable thing about the team is that the five younger players, Gillilan, Patty, Neuman, Bailey and Kacer are all products of the Nebraska State High School basketball tournament, the largest event of its kind in the world. Last year over 100 teams participated, and this year even more schools will send teams to the capital city. The five members of the freshman team this year, which has defeated the varsity on more than one occasion, are all veterans of last year's tourney.

MORAN WILL MANAGE
CINCINNATI CLUB

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—P. J. Moran, former manager of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club, has signed a contract to manage the Cincinnati Nationals during the season of 1919. He was assured that he would be signed for the 1920 season if his work proves satisfactory. Moran arrived in this city this morning, but it was not until late in the afternoon that he succeeded in coming to terms with the Cincinnati club.

Mathewson for the Giants

NEW YORK, New York.—Christy Mathewson is likely to become manager of the New York Giants, according to reports in well-informed baseball circles here Friday. While official confirmation of the report is not obtainable, the fact that P. J. Moran has signed a contract to succeed Mathewson as manager of the Cincinnati Nationals is regarded as significant.

Mathewson, who is in France, as a captain of the chemical service, failed to answer a cablegram from President A. C. Herrman of the Cincinnati club concerning a renewal of his contract. J. J. McGraw, who recently acquired part ownership of the Giants, is reported to be anxious to relinquish the burdens of active field management, and he and Mathewson have been close friends for years.

The New York club will play 13 exhibition games with American League clubs in the South in the spring, and two in Washington. An eight-game series with the Boston American club will start at the Boston training camp at Tampa, Florida, March 29. Games will be played at

Tampa, March 29 and 30 and April 5 and 6. Games will be played at Gainesville, Florida, April 8 and 9, and two others in Georgia cities yet to be selected.

A seven-game series with Washington will begin April 14, at a point to be selected later. The series will close with two games in Washington April 19 and 21.

OTTAWA TAKES
THIRD STRAIGHT

Defeats Canadiens in Great Overtime Contest in the National Hockey League Championship

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING (Second Half)	
Won	Lost
Ottawa	3
Toronto	0
Canadiens	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Playing 17 minutes overtime, Ottawa downed the Canadiens by a score of 3 to 2, Thursday night, thus registering their fourth consecutive victory and establishing a record in Canadian national hockey. Three wins in the second series of 12 games give the Senators a splendid chance to reach the finals. Thursday's game was a replica of the game at Toronto Tuesday, where, after 16 minutes overtime play, Ottawa won out. Harry Cameron, as on that occasion, was responsible for the goal that broke the tie Thursday. Following a three-man rush he netted the puck on a beautiful pass from Nighbor.

The Canadiens secured the only goal in the first period, O. Cleghorn fooling Benedict one minute before the whistle rang. Darrah, however, brought Ottawa to the front with two goals in the second, with Cleghorn evening the score in the third.

The overtime found the players tied and at the end of 10 minutes they were reluctant to recommence and stalled for time. When the puck was faced they again quickened their speed, however, and Lalonde made four consecutive dashes down the ice, but Benedict successfully, though with difficulty, withstood the bombardment. A major penalty was awarded Hall for holding Benedict's stick in goal and Ottawa, taking advantage of the man off, put Nighbor also into the attack, the second onslaught, in which Cameron took the lead, deciding the game. Cameron starred throughout for Ottawa. The summary:

OTTAWA		CANADIENS	
Denneny, W.	.....	Denneny, W.	.....
Nighbor, C.	.....	Nighbor, C.	.....
Darrah, R.	.....	Darrah, R.	.....
Cameron, H.	.....	Cameron, H.	.....
Cleghorn, P.	.....	Cleghorn, P.	.....
Benedict, K.	.....	Benedict, K.	.....
Score: Ottawa 3, Canadiens 2. Goals: Darrah 2, Cameron for Ottawa; O. Cleghorn 2 for Canadiens. Substitutes: Girard, Bouche and Broadbent for Ottawa; Malone, McDonald, Couture and Herlin for Canadiens. Referee—Harvey Purford. Judge of play, Charles McKinley. Time—Three 20-minute periods and 17 minutes overtime.			

MINNESOTA LOOKS
FOR "BIG TEN" TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.—For the first time in several seasons, basketball enthusiasts at the University of Minnesota see prospects of the "Big Ten" championship coming to the northern end of the Intercollegiate Conference A. C. circuit.

On the basis of early showings, Minnesota seems to have the strongest team in the Conference, because Indiana, Wisconsin and Illinois were unable to give the Gophers any kind of a battle, and the latter are by no means at the top of their game yet.

Their team-work was ragged in the game with Indiana, but the individual work of N. E. Kingsley '20, M. E. Lawler '20, and Arnold Oss '21, gave them a one-sided victory. With another week of practice to help them, Minnesota simply swept the Wisconsin team off its feet, winning by 38 to 16, and the next Saturday defeated Illinois 36 to 17.

It is understood that a mail vote is being taken to permit students who have served in the war and have just returned to college, to play out the remainder of the year without affecting their football status, and if this is done N. E. Arntson '21 will play basketball, being assured of two more years of play on the gridiron. If the proposed action is not taken, Arntson will remain out of basketball in order to play football during his two remaining years at college. The addition of Arntson to the basketball team, would, basketball experts say, make Minnesota invincible this season.

INTER-CITY TENNIS MATCHES

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A series of inter-city mixed doubles lawn tennis matches is scheduled to be played on the covered courts of the Longwood Cricket Club at Chestnut Hill this afternoon. Miss Mollie Bjurstedt, United States woman champion, and F. B. Alexander, and Miss Eleanor Goss and W. M. Hall, will represent New York City, while Mrs. G. W. Wightman, former United States woman champion, and H. C. Johnson, and Miss Marion Zinderstein and N. W. Niles, will represent Boston.

FABER SIGNS WITH WHITE SOX

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Pitcher U. C. Faber, having received his discharge from the navy, has signed a contract with the Chicago American League Baseball Club. Faber pitched the White Sox to three of the four victories in the world's series of 1917 against New York.

MUCH ATHLETICS
AT MICHIGAN A. C.

Not Only Are Varsity Teams Being Maintained, but Intramural Sports Are Receiving a Lot of Attention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

EAST LANSING, Michigan.—The return to a pre-war basis in athletics has been effected by the Michigan Agricultural College with so little effort that it was not for the number of returned soldiers still in khaki who are reopening their forgotten books, it would be difficult to remember there was a war. Already the Aggies have revived the basketball schedule which earlier in the year had been suffered to lapse because of preparation for war, while recruits for indoor track work are reporting in numbers.

Students have come back in such numbers that the coaches have found it practicable to observe academic and freshman requirements with all their pre-war closeness. With only eight first-rate men available for varsity basketball, Coach G. E. Gauthier, in charge of the basketball team, is finding himself handicapped, but not insurmountably so. The veteran members of the basketball team are I. J. Snider '20 and Wayne Palm '22, forwards; John Foster '22, center; Lawrence Kurtz '21, and A. Garratt '21, guards, and H. E. Franson '21, and John Schwei '22, reserve guards. The team is fast, and is handling itself well.

Training for mid-winter indoor track has also been proceeding briskly. It is planned to hold meets with both the University of Michigan and Notre Dame, though at present the dates for these competitions have not been fixed. Because of the superior gymnasium facilities possessed by the M. A. C. squad, it is expected both these meets will be held in East Lansing.

The direction of athletics in East Lansing is in charge of Acting Director Gauthier. C. L. Brewer, director, is looking after physical recreational work in a number of southern cantonments, though he has been informed that a release will be granted him some time this month. L. L. Pri-modic, who for three years, in 1914-15, 1915-16 and 1916-17, was one of M. A. C. star football, basketball and baseball players, has joined the coaching staff as an assistant in charge of intramural sports.

Much more attention is being paid to intramural sports than in the past—an after-effect of the war. The intramural program is one providing some form of physical recreation or calisthenics for every man and woman in college. Formal classes are being conducted in calisthenics as a required part of college work, but while students are complying, they are entering with much more vigor into the competitive intramural program. Features of this are inter-class basketball, indoor baseball and volleyball games, track meets and wrestling and boxing matches.

ROWING PLANS
TO BE DECIDED

American Rowing Association Stewards and College Representatives to Hold Meetings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—It is expected that some definite plan for college rowing this spring will be arrived at when Chairman C. H. Mapes of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association meets representatives of Cornell University and the University of Pennsylvania at the Columbia Club this city this afternoon. At the same time the stewards of the American Rowing Association will meet at the same place, and it is expected that before the meetings are over, the two will come together and devise a plan for holding an intercollegiate event in the American Henley regatta which is held annually on the Schuylkill River, Philadelphia.

It is certain that the Intercollegiate Rowing Association will not hold its annual regatta at Poughkeepsie this spring. Chairman Mapes has stated that there appears to be no change in the original decision not to hold one. It is understood that the college association is favorable to having a race for varsity eights included in this year's American Henley program, the race to be over a course one and a half or two miles in length. Columbia, Pennsylvania and Cornell are said to be desirous of entering such a race and

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GUS GARDNER AND
S. M. BRUSSEL WIN

Are Now Tied for Third Place in the Class C Amateur Billiard Championship Standing

NATIONAL A. A. R. P. CLASS C BILLIARD STANDING (Final Round Robin)	
Points	Games
F. A. Unger	3 0 33 1,009
J. A. Neustadt	2 0 23 1,009
S. M. Brussel	2 1 22 666
Gus Gardner	2 1 31 666
C. J. Steinbugler	1 2 21 333
J. R. Langdon	2 2 16 308
J. A. Blandell	0 3 11 009

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Gus Gardner and S. M. Brussel were the winners of the two games played in the Class C 18.2 ball-line championship tournament of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players Thursday, and they are tied for third place in the championship standing with two victories and one defeat to the credit of each.

Gardner won from J. R. Langdon by a score of 150 to 129. Toward the middle of this match it looked very much as if Langdon might win, but in the closing innings Gardner staged a rally which brought him out ahead. In the thirty-sixth inning he ran up a high run of 31 and two innings later supplemented it with 10, which assured him of the victory. He required 41 innings to secure the victory, giving him an average of 3.27-41. Langdon's highest run was 16.

Brussel won his victory from C. J. Steinbugler and the result was somewhat of a surprise. Brussel took an early lead in the first part of the game, as he made 81 points in the first 13 innings, and it was impossible for his opponent to catch him. Fifty-three innings were required in this match, and the winner's average was 2.44-53, as against 2.24-52 for the loser. Each had a high run of 21. The matches by innings follow:

S. M. Brussel—0 1 2 1 0 9 12 6 0 18 21	2 13 21 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 2 7 44
Average, 2.44-53. High run, 11.	
C. J. Steinbugler—2 4 0 0 1 0 4 0 6 4	1 5 2 1 9 3 2 1 1 1 1 3 0 21 3 0 9 1
0 0 3 1 0 6 0 0 1 0 14 2 3 7 0 7 4—128.	
Average, 2.24-52. High run, 21.	
Gus Gardner—0 0 0 1 2 6 1 5 1 4 10 0	3 10 0 5 0 2 11 0 0 1 7 0 2 0 6 18 0 1
4 31 4 10 31 1—150. Average, 3.27-41.	
High run, 31.	
J. R. Langdon—1 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 8 11	15 9 10 9 0 1 7 0 2 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 2
14 9 10 2 2 16—129. Average, 3.34-52.	
High run, 16.	

NEW STEAMSHIP LINES

JACKSONVILLE, Florida.—Establishment of steamship lines with regular sailings to Central and South American ports from Savannah, Wilmington, Charleston, Brunswick and Jacksonville is contemplated by the South Atlantic Maritime Corporation, organization of which under the auspices of the chambers of commerce of the five cities was announced here on Friday. The corporation announced the first steamer would sail from Savannah in March, to be followed soon after by a sailing from Jacksonville and from the other ports in turn. Mathew Hale of Boston is president of the corporation.

BOSTON GETS BLACKBURN

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Boston National League Baseball Club has traded Outfielder Walter Rehlg to the Cincinnati Nationals for Russell Blackburn, an infielder.

NEW YORK RELEASES TWO MEN

NEW YORK, New York.—The New York American League Club has announced the release of pitchers Roy Sanders and Paul Carpenter to the Toledo Club of the American Association.

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Seventieth Annual Statement, January 1, 1919

ASSETS	
Cash on hand, in Banks and Cash Items	\$1,567,466.66
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of collection	1,697,953.40
Accrued Interest, etc.	832,465.49
Real Estate Unincumbered	300,000.00
Loans on Mortgage (first lien)	2,633,679.00
Bank Stocks	1,979,407.00
Railroad Stocks	1,990,060.00
Miscellaneous Stocks	1,159,971.00
Government Bonds	1,030,650.00
Railroad Bonds	406,782.00
State, County and Municipal Bonds	510,070.00
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TOTAL ASSETS	\$14,919,324.26
Unadmitted Asset—Excess Canadian Deposit	176,622.34
ADMITTED ASSETS	\$14,742,701.92

LIABILITIES	
CAPITAL STOCK	\$2,500,000.00
Reserve for Re-Insurance	8,056,876.05
Reserve for all unpaid Losses	832,465.49
Reserve for all other Liabilities	275,000.00
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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

WORKERS IN SPAIN'S RENAISSANCE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The most attractive figure of the present musical generation in Spain is without doubt Manuel de Falla. He was educated in Spain and visited France some 10 years ago, staying there until the outbreak of war. Holding himself aloof from all active participation in musical matters, he was quietly studying the latest developments of modern music. He has destroyed the greater part of the works he wrote in his early youth, but while in Paris he published four "Spanish Pieces" for the piano, three songs with words by Théophile Gautier and an opera in two acts, "La Vie Breve," which was performed with great success at the Opéra Comique in Paris at the beginning of 1914. A little later, Manuel de Falla returned to Spain, where he produced his three nocturnes for piano and orchestra, and a little ballet entitled "Marie Love."

His return to his native country was the signal for a fresh outburst of production and his young countrymen grouped themselves around him as his disciples, with the result that Manuel de Falla is unquestionably the leader of modern music in Spain. The prelude of the second act of "La Vie Breve" and still more the scoring of the nocturnes ("Nights in the Garden of Spain") reveal one of the most delicate and refined symphonists that Europe possesses at the present time. It is a great pity that, owing to the war, these nocturnes have not yet been published, as this is certainly one of the finest orchestral works which has been produced anywhere for the past 10 years. In "Marie Love" Manuel de Falla applied his refined taste to the very popular form of "zarzuela" which is the Spanish equivalent of the English musical comedy, and he succeeded beyond expectation in infusing freshness and originality into a too-often vulgar form of entertainment. With Maurice Ravel in France, Igor Stravinsky in Russia, Francesco Malipiero in Italy, Manuel de Falla is, without doubt, one of the most eminent composers for the orchestra.

French musical circles have also assisted in the development of another Spanish personality, Joaquín Turina, who comes from Andalusia as did Manuel de Falla. He studied at the Schola Cantorum in Paris, where he felt somewhat under the influence of César Franck and his disciples. But he shook this off in a very short time and showed his own originality in his quartet, quintet, and his five works for the piano: "Romantic Sonata," "Sevilla," "Corners of Seville," "Dances," and "Spanish Women."

It is curious to note that all Turina's works, like the early ones of Falla and Albéniz, "Iberia" and "Catalonia," have been published not in Spain, but in France. This is easy to understand, for Spanish publishers and the public were accustomed only to the most banal and facile music. It is only very recently that the publishers and concert-givers have begun to pay attention to the serious works of their countrymen, and thus it will easily be recognized that the younger composers had a hard struggle to break down the routine and the conservative taste of their public.

After Falla and Turina mention must be made of Conrado del Campo, who is perhaps the most prolific symphonic composer of the day. It would be impossible to give a full list of his works and it must be noted that the quality of his work is not always equal to this fertility. When we say that this young man has already written six or seven operas, nine string quartets, six or seven symphonic poems and some songs and piano pieces, it will be readily understood how truly prolific his work as a composer is. Unfortunately, although his workmanship is faultless, his inspiration is not equally so, and it is necessary to make a certain selection in his works as regards their merit. In the opinion of the writer the "Romantic Caprices" for string quartet, his quartet in G minor and his symphonic poem, "The Divine Comedy," are probably the works which evidence most the strong temperament of this ardent nature.

It is interesting to note that those works in which is found the most strongly marked national character are also those which are of the greatest interest as judged from the general musical point of view. This remark applies to Joan Mainer's works, which are well done, and full of folk songs what Olmeda did for those of Castile. In addition Mainer, who has a taste for large works, is the composer of some symphonic poems, "The Three Drums," and of the music drama, "Joy," the "Passer-By," and above all "Emporium," with the libretto by the great Catalan poet, Marquina.

There are still many composers of secondary rank in Spain, and mention must be made of Oscar Espalza, the composer of a very interesting sonata for violin and piano, who appears to be one of the most interesting figures of the very young generation.

The important fact is that there is now in Spain a musical school of very real activity. After the personal influences of men like Pedrell or

Albeniz or Falla, it must be pointed out that the greatest part of the work of forming a public and of giving performances has been carried out by the Sociedad Nacional de Musica which, since 1915, has given more than 50 concerts entirely devoted to the best musical works of the past and present, and which, under the leadership of Adolfo Salazar, has wisely devoted one-third of these concerts to classical music, one-third to foreign modern music, and one-third to national modern music. This plan has been extremely successful, as it has enabled the public to judge of the quality of the Spanish works in comparison with classical and foreign works and to form a true opinion as to Spain's position in the general activity of the musical world. Thus, while encouraging the national spirit, the concerts of this society have at the same time created a new interest in music in Spain on the part of the audiences, and a certain rivalry between the young artists, a rivalry which can only be of advantage to the new developments of this art in their country.

In any case the number of important musical works in Spain to-day might be envied by any other country.

MUSICAL CULTURE IN FLORENCE, ITALY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

An interesting musical project, fostered in the city of Florence, Italy, by a young Englishwoman named Miss Ruth Hall, and now in its second year, is beginning to attract outside of that country the same favorable attention that has there greeted it since its inception. Miss Hall began her labors with no flourish of trumpets, and continues them in the same even, yet energetic spirit. Her purpose, baldly stated, seems at first too simple to be of great consequence; yet the results she has already achieved, supported by the testimony of a growing list of enthusiastic collaborators, indicate that she has placed her finger upon a vital defect in musical instruction and culture, and that she is in a fair way toward making valuable contributions to remedying the objectionable conditions. She is, moreover, content to begin by giving special, though by no means exclusive, attention to the formation of a musical taste in children. And her method, as Signor Carlo Cordara points out in his introduction to Miss Hall's large brochure that is really a report of her first year's work, is essentially opposed to the one usually accepted. Even in Italy, the home of music, that writer asserts, the usual view is that understanding follows upon execution; first learn the mechanism, the technique, and then comes artistic taste. "But no," argues Miss Hall, with reason, "first one must understand, and then execute; otherwise studies will be of no avail. If, in the youngster, taste and musical acquaintance are not developed first of all—at least in their essential elements—how is he to be able to recognize within himself those aptitudes without a knowledge of which it will never be possible for him to interpret any particular study?"

Nor is Miss Hall anxious to keep her method a secret. Before she issued her first annual report, which contains among other things detailed programs of all her courses in musical culture, she was advised against doing so by friends who feared her plan would be imitated. But she replied, all the better if it is; by no means should the idea remain hidden.

On the occasion of the first illustrative concert, given on Sunday, Dec. 2, 1916, Miss Hall threw out, in her inaugural speech, a few hints as to the plan she later developed through her system of graded programs. "I desire," she declared, "to educate the musical taste of children, making them familiar with the work of the great composers, ancient and modern. . . . I wish to combat, and to combat strenuously, the prejudiced notion that music is a thing to be understood and enjoyed solely by the elect; that one must be born a musician in order to appreciate music, and so on. In order to play it, perhaps, and in order to create, one needs to be born with the gift; if he is not, his time is wasted in studying. But to acquire a certain musical culture, to enjoy all the beauties of this great art, innate gifts are by no means requisite. All that is needed is a little earnest will, a little study, for music is within the range of all, even as any other knowledge; more so, because it is so universal."

Proceeding upon this assumption, Miss Hall pursued a system of lessons with illustrative programs; her success is attested by flattering notices in the Florentine press. Her "Scuola di Cultura Musicale" is situated at 13 Piazza S. Spirito.

MR. GABRILOWITSCH TO STAY IN DETROIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Michigan.—Announcement was made here this week that Ossip Gabrilowitsch would remain for two years more a conductor of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra. The personnel will be increased to 90 musicians. Efforts will be made to provide a more suitable auditorium, and especially a better place for rehearsals. It is possible that, unwilling to wait for the completion of the Hannan Memorial, a home of its own may be built for the orchestra. Mr. Gabrilowitsch, 35, said, receives \$30,000 this season, but his salary for the next two years is not definitely settled. Officers of the society are not explicit in their explanations, but they say that the conductor only consented to remain on condition that everything should be given him necessary to make his orchestra one of the great ones of the world.

HENRI FÉVRIER AND HIS ART

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—Henri Février is the latest and not the least distinguished addition to the French composers who are visiting America. For some weeks past he has been staying in Chicago, where his "Gismonda" was produced not long ago. Just at present he is settled in New York, of which till now he had had only a brief glimpse. His "Gismonda" and his beautiful



Henri Février

"Monna Vanna" are among the attractions which will grace the generous repertory of the Lexington Opera House.

On the first night of "La Reine Fiammette," M. Février was the guest of the Metropolitan. And on the following night he attended Magie Teyte's farewell performance, at the Park, of the title part in "Madama Butterfly." He is still young, young enough to be the son of M. Messager. Of middle height, spare, strenuous and "intense," he is in many ways representative of France. His face tells its story of hard work. When it is lighted up by interest or enthusiasm, it is most expressive.

M. Février is much broader in his views than most musicians—less riveted to little cults and chapels. He made that plain in a delightful talk on art some days ago, when the representative of The Christian Science Monitor called on him.

"If there is one thing I detest," said he, "it is the too common tendency of critics and composers to swear by one school of man or style. I refuse to be the slave of any theory. I will not bow down to a single master. Until the war, I had been deeply impressed by Wagner. I admire his music now, as always. But that does not make me deaf to the appeal of Dindy. Debussy, Massenet or Messager. To me Dindy is a Gallic Wagner—one of the most marvelous of living French composers. I am not, in any narrow sense, a Debussyste or a Dindyste. I can find something to enjoy in Richard Strauss, though I think the music of 'Salome' and other works both unhealthy and Byzantine. Indeed, 'Byzantine' seems to fit much of the music that we used to swear by. It was the expression of exasperated feelings and of a general morbidity. For the moment all our art lies smashed—in ruins. We are wondering whether our future art will be."

"For my part, I believe it will be healthier in its style and tendencies. The lessons of the war will not be lost on us. I shall endeavor to be human and independent, composing honestly, and according to my temperament, not copying this master of my art, or that, and striving to be always—just myself."

"Now as to Wagner, whom I know by heart. In France, I think, we shall hear less of him than formerly. We shall love his 'Tristan' and his 'Parsifal' more. But we shall never, never, never quite forget that, in his 'Ring' he was before all a Pan-German, cruel, ruthless, false and aggressive, the apostle of such gods as Loge and Wotan; the interpreter of guile and force."

"Yes, you are right. In 'The Twilight of the Gods' he upset the idols he had built up in the 'Ring.' That is an argument, I admit, in Wagner's favor. Is it sufficient to convert us back to Wagnerism? I do not think so. I am opposed to the idea of performing Wagner's works at concerts, and I am sure they will be banished from French concerts for long years to come."

fondness for Debussy does not compel me to subscribe to a Debussy theory, or to admire his imitators. There have not, to be sure, been many. No one has been misguided enough to apply the method which he used in the case of 'Pelléas' to other plays of Maeterlinck."

"As a master of symphony and as a writer for the stage, I am drawn to Dindy. The old form of opera went on long years ago, with Meyerbeer, though, for a moment, it seemed born again in 'Aida.' What is now heard abroad upon the opera stage is not what we used to regard as opera. It is something else. You may call it lyric drama. In my 'Monna Vanna,' as you may remember, I have more or

less composed to dramatic dialogue. Many recent librettists have discarded the old-fashioned duos, trios and ensembles. It does not seem to me to matter very greatly whether a libretto is written in the form of verse, plain prose or rhythmic prose. Or possibly, the subject should suggest the form. The essential is that one should be quite clear. Yet—if, without vital injury to the work—I saw a chance for an effective chorus, I should not neglect it."

"Too many men of real and vital talent—even genius—who write music insist on going through the world, as it were, in blinkers. They stand committed to some doctrine or some master—and beyond that, they are blind and deaf to everything. My faith, I hope, is wider—more eclectic. I have tried my hand at various kinds of lyric work. My 'Gismonda'—which succeeded in Chicago—was a kind of 'Monna Vanna' I attempted something else. My 'Carmosine,' which I have here, is opera comique pure and simple, inspired by the comedy of de Musset. And now I am planning out two new works—a 'Légende,' which foreshadows the great woman's movement, and a setting of an ancient miracle play. I hold that in the realm of art, all composers are merely branches of one tree. Each adds his quota to the grand result. Each has his usefulness."

Then, turning to the issues of the hour, M. Février spoke of the interest in French music shown by Mr. Campanini at the Chicago Auditorium, and asked why in the United States there was not at least one permanent opera house for native art.

"I fail to understand," said the composer, "why Americans should have to go to two big houses—or, if I include the theater now occupied by the American Singers, let us say to three—for the opportunity of presenting their efforts. On my way over here, I heard English and American songs sung which seemed really charming. Americans should have their own house for the production of their music. There seems no reason why the English tongue should not be used in American opera, just as the French tongue is in France. I took no exception at the time, to 'Monna Vanna' being sung in the German idiom in Germany."

It may be doubted whether, after all that has occurred since 1914, M. Février would rejoice at any more perfect forms of his work by the boches. For, though so eclectic in his taste and outlook, he is intensely French. "Above everything," said he, when he discussed the war, "I dread the danger of weak tolerance of Germany. We have seen what we have seen in France. We shall remember. Beware how you relax your vigilance. Or—they will break loose again."

Messrs. Knoch are arranging a series of vocal and instrumental Saturday afternoon concerts in the Central Hall, Westminster. The programs are to be of a high order, as the firm realize that there is a public for songs of true musical significance as well as for the ballad; moreover, they have made a practice of securing lyrics of genuine merit and putting them into the hands of gifted composers. Well-known artists are to be engaged, and the scheme is also intended to encourage young singers and instrumentalists of promise. It may be added that whenever it is possible the composers will accompany their own songs.

FRENCH WRITERS OF ORGAN MUSIC

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

As Mr. Harvey Grace very justly observes in his book, "French Organ Music Past and Present," which he has devoted to French music for the organ, the fact that the forerunners of German organ music are usually better known than French forerunners is owing to the circumstances that the German composers, in this genre of music, have all some connection with John Sebastian Bach, whether for the reason that they were his predecessors or his immediate successors or for the reason that the interest that is taken in Bach radiates all around him. Probably we should never have known either Buxtehude or Pachelbel or Böhm if he had never set out to discover the early sources of the genius of John Sebastian.

The French organ composers of the Seventeenth or Eighteenth Century have not benefited by such fortunate circumstances, and thus, forced to attract by only direct interest, they were long and unjustly neglected. It must not be forgotten that French organ music preceded that of Germany and bore witness of fine quality at a time when the Bach family had as yet given no sign of existence. At the beginning of the Sixteenth Century there were published in France five volumes of organ music by Pierre Attaignant which already proved the interest that musicians were then taking in the resources of the organ; fifty years later France produced a composer of great merit in the person of Jean Titelouze, who was for a long time organist at Rouen, and who perhaps can be considered as the founder of the French school in the domain of organ music.

The gravity of Titelouze's works has been compared by Alexandre Guilmant to the spirit which fills the works of Froberger, but the latter belongs to a period later by more than 50 years, and the advance of the French school must not be overlooked. The works of Titelouze are not merely archaeological curiosities; they are still worthy of interest owing to the audacious character they reveal (considering their epoch) and by the abundance of the harmonic resources to be found in them. Thus the style of the "Choral Prelude" that is usually attributed to Pachelbel is already to be found, and quite distinctly, in the works of Titelouze.

Unfortunately for the French school of organ music there appeared for a considerable time no personality of the prestige of Titelouze; it seemed as if organ music were to suffer a total eclipse in France. But the reign of Louis XIV shed its brilliancy over every form of French music then known to it—opera, symphonies, clavier, organ. Perhaps pomp and the frequency of religious ceremonies, the power of sacred eloquence during this epoch, served to encourage composers to rival orators, for there appeared a veritable school of composers for the organ.

They were Roberday, Nicolas Lebeque, the two Francis Couperins, Nicolas de Grigny, organist of Rheims, whose style is even today considered large and powerful; Claude Daquin, who is better known for his clavier music; Dandrieu, Clerambault, etc. Nearly every composer at this period was distinguished as a symphonist and as an organist. It might be said that the sacred and profane styles were sometimes indistinguishable and borrowed from each other's resources. The organ profited by the suppleness of the clavier, and the clavier learned from the organ a larger and more expressive style.

Later French organ music suffered the fate of all French clavier music; after 1750 it fell into decay, disappearing before the invasion of Italian music, opera comique, and the bouleversement of the Revolution. It was only at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century that an organ composer of any value appeared in Bösl (1785-1858) who was a passionate admirer of Bach and of Scarlatti, and whose qualities are far more those of a clever and charming adapter than of a real creator. However, he had the merit of infusing French organ music with a certain amount of élan and of pointing out to the new generation the road they must follow. Almost at the same period Lefebvre-Wely and Batiste wrote organ music that was easy and pleasant, but lacking in all grandeur, and this satisfied for a long time the taste of a public spoilt by the virtuosity of the operas of that day.

Then suddenly French organ music took the first place under César Franck (1822-90), organist at Saint-Clotilde and professor of the organ at the Conservatoire in Paris. In César Franck organ music found a man absolutely fitted to utilize its means of expression, to renew them and to carry them to a point unknown since Bach.

It might almost be said without any exaggeration that all César Franck's music bears the imprint of the organ in its religious character as well as in its technique. Six pieces (1862), three pieces (1878), an andante (1899), three chorals constitute the whole of Franck's organ music, but it is an immense work, for reason of its elevation and its compass. Not only has he given the organ admirable works of emotion, grandeur, and an incomparable elevation, but he has influenced a whole generation of composers to write for the organ: Castillon, Duparc, Pierné, Dindy, Ropartz, Chausson, Pierre de Bréville, Bordes, and their successors like Déodat de Séverac—that is to say, some of the best French musicians of the last forty years.

The extraordinarily intelligent mind

of Saint-Saëns with his "Trois Rhapsodies," and "Breton Themes," written when he was a very young man, continued whilst broadening it, the tradition of Bösl and showed in its expressions an economy of means and a correctness which will always remain astonishing. After him came Salomé, a pleasing writer of short pieces, Guilmant, whose work has been above all that of an exponent and editor of old organ music. Thanks to him and to César Franck the taste for the organ and organ music in France has assumed proportions unknown to it for nearly two centuries.

French organ music still presents several great figures. Eugène Gigout and Charles-Marie Widor, both still writing, the first an author whose works are marked by much serenity and are particularly well adapted to religious services, the second the composer of 12 symphonies which have made his name famous throughout the world and furnished notable opportunities outside churches for organ recitals. There are also Léon Boellman (1862-97) known also for his works for the violin, and quite recently, Louis Vierne, the author of four symphonies of the first order, and Georges Jacob whose "Heures Bourguignonnes" have introduced the picturesque into organ music with much taste and judicious ingenuity.

Other younger composers rival their elders and follow their example, bearing witness to the musical world of the numerous and special resources of the French school.

The rapid development of the French school of organ music is not at all an insignificant fact. As Mr. Harvey Grace has said: "French organ music has reached its present position in about 50 years, a very remarkable rate of growth. Shall we be wrong if we ascribe its success to the truly national character of the music? How if Franck, Saint-Saëns, and Widor had written with an eye on German models? Happily they did not, with the result that the best organ music of their school is as distinctively French as any other kind of music produced in their country. (Is there not a lesson here, by the by, for English and American composers?)"

The distinctively national character of French organ music was apparent from the first. The French have brought to the style of the organ their natural tendencies, the same taste for clearness and the same absence of all heaviness. The special cleverness of French composers in the treatment of the "toccata," for example, is an old tradition which is continued, just as today they write fugues of a light construction and demonstrate in their works a characteristic cleverness in employing the different "registers."

It would be possible to adduce testimony from the best French critics as to the importance and influence of the French school of organ music, but the following testimony of the English specialist, Mr. Harvey Grace, has still more value: "On the score of originality, technical finish, clarity, brilliancy (of a somewhat hard kind, perhaps) variety in mood and expression, skillful use of the resources of the organ in detail rather than in bulk, and disregard of convention, the modern French school is second to none in vitality and importance."

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

LONDON, England.—It is now a quarter of a century since the Manchester Royal College of Music was founded by the wise foresight and unsparing efforts of that wealthy civic community. Neighboring towns, as well as Manchester, contribute to its funds both directly and by means of scholarships. Much has also been done to bring the college into close relation with the Manchester University; for instance, students at the college are able to obtain university degrees of Bachelor and Doctor in Music, while several of the lecturers in the university are college teachers. As regards the diplomas of the college itself, they are of two kinds, those for performers and those for teachers. Students for these may choose their own principal study, but are required to enter upon a complete course of instruction which occupies at least three years. It may be inferred from the details given above that the promoters of the Manchester College of Music have established a high standard of attainment, and further evidence of this is afforded in the choice of the two principals. Of Sir Charles Hallé, who first occupied that position, it is not necessary to say anything, for the music of Manchester was interwoven with his individuality for nearly 50 years. He was succeeded as principal by Dr. Adolf Brodsky, who formerly held the positions of professor at the conservatories of Moscow and Leipzig and of the Conservatoire in Paris. The Brodsky Quartet has won fame far beyond the confines of Manchester, but it is not generally known that the balance of the receipts of the six annual concerts given by this quartet is devoted to the assistance of the college students.

However important the position already occupied by the Royal College of Music in Manchester, a greater future was recently sketched out for it by Sir Thomas Beecham in presiding at the last annual meeting. He said that it ought to be the foremost of the musical movement that must now go forward with industry and expedition all through the North of England. Ever since the idea of an opera house for Manchester came into his mind, he said, he had in view the association of this college with it. It was useless to try to found a great theater in any district without bringing it into connection with the rising talent of that part of the country. At present there was a tendency, particularly in England, for the public to crowd to hear an artist who came from London, or Paris, or some other of the great European capitals, and to dis-

regard a really competent performer who came from the locality itself. All that had to be altered, but how was it to be done? The college must play its part in this matter; while seeking to educate the man in the street, or at least to train those capable of educating him, it must also throw its full energies, in the coming times of peace, into the task of raising its own standards of accomplishment. He asked the college to consider the needs of the institution that he proposed to found within the next five years, and to provide him every year with half a dozen excellent singing pupils, pupils of such a quality that they would be able to go straight into an operatic organization. That was done in other countries, and it must be done here. In the past there had been no object in training students for any specific musical career because the outlook was so uncertain. There were no broad avenues of advancement and very few byroads. In the future there ought to be no excuse for not providing such specific training.

Sir Thomas then came to the second side of the question; if the opera house, he said, were to be a permanent institution, it would be necessary that the great public of the North Country should be educated to appreciate opera. Perhaps even those present did not realize that it would have been impossible to give four months' opera in Manchester if its public had not already been trained for 50 or 60 years by its splendid orchestral concerts. Since the opera house would be actually in being within a very few years, the preparation for the further education of the public must begin at once. Suitable lectures ought to be organized by the college authorities, and groups of students should give scenes from operas on concert platforms, and at specially arranged entertainments, all over Manchester and the surrounding districts. By this means they would be preparing thousands and thousands of the public for the works to be produced in the opera house, and at the same time they would be acquainting the student with the music of those works, and with something of the technique necessary for their proper interpretation.

At a recent pianoforte recital in the Wigmore Hall, M. Moiseiwitsch gave an entire program of modern British and American works, written by men who are themselves pianists. It was an interesting scheme, and the hall, though not crowded, was filled with an audience eager to hear native work interpreted by an artist of the caliber of M. Moiseiwitsch. Unfortunately it was the one occasion on which he was thoroughly disappointing. Benjamin Dale's sonata in D minor, a composition that would uphold the honor of British music in any country, was played with a lack of intimacy and intellectual apprehension that was surprising; nor was it above reproach technically. In fact M. Moiseiwitsch failed to throw himself into his task with his usual fervor, and his manifold and uncommon gifts were probably never seen to less advantage. America was represented by John Powell's clever "Variations and Double Fugue," and the rest of the program comprised works by Cyril Scott, John Ireland, Sydney Rosenbloom, and J. D. Davis, whose "Memento" has a delicacy and charm that proved particularly attractive.

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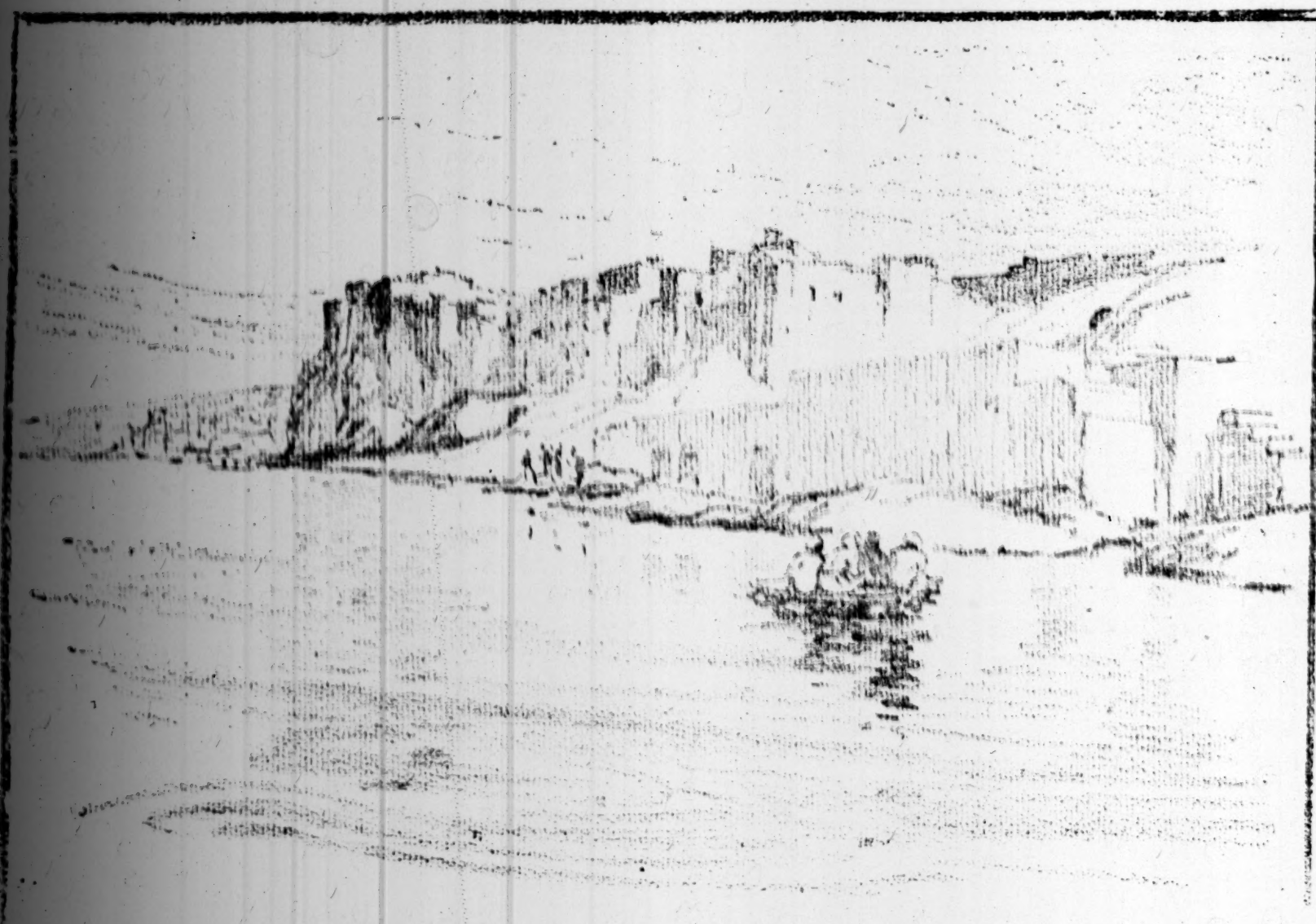
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THE HOME FORUM



Disful in Persia

Flat Roofs and Blank Walls

Persia and its cities, and the adventures of the road in Persia, have been the subject of many eloquent descriptions in both ancient and modern times by travelers ranging from Fryer in the Seventeenth Century, down to Pierre Loti. The glories of Shiraz, with its domes, the memories of its poets, its gardens and its nightingales, have found many to sing their praises, though there have been some who have held that they were overpraised. Fryer wrote of Shiraz that "the nightingale, the sweet Harbinger of the Light, is a constant cheerer of its Groves."

Many Persian towns, however, can

lay no claim to the celebrity of such places as Isfahan or Shiraz, and among such towns is Disful. It lies some eighteen miles north of Shiraz and stands in a sufficiently picturesque situation above the river. Like other Persian towns, its outward appearance may seem strange to western eyes, unaccustomed to the ways of the East, owing to the flat roofs, lack of windows and blank walls which make up a picture so utterly unlike the cities of the West.

The East is proverbially declared to be unchanging, but the meeting of East and West is apt to be productive of alterations, and Disful is no exception to the rule. One beneficent change which has followed the establishment of a British political officer in the town has been the remarkable improvement which has taken place in the condition of its streets. This personage has been able to induce the Governor of Disful to compel each householder to be responsible for the condition of the roadway in front of his dwelling, and travelers who know the simple method of disposing of household rubbish practiced in the cities of the East, especially, perhaps, in Persia, will be able to appreciate all that this implies.

Nor is that the only token of progress in Disful, for its inhabitants have taken counsel together and have found means for repairing the gap in their old bridge by flinging a suspension bridge across the intervening one hundred and fifty feet. Not such a simple matter either when the fact is taken into consideration that the bricks and mortar required for the work had to be brought across the river in very primitive craft, and therefore all the more credit is due to the enterprise of the Disfulites.

From the Inner Cloud Chambers

Homer, describing a snow-storm in his time, says:

"The winds are lulled."

The preparations of a snow-storm are, as a rule, gentle and quiet; a marked hush pervades both the earth and the sky. The movements of the celestial forces are muffled, as if the snow already paved the way of their coming. There is no uproar, no clashing of arms, no blowing of wind-trumpets. These soft, feathery, exquisite crystals are formed as if in silence and privacy of the inner cloud chambers. Rude winds would break the spell and mar the process. The clouds are smoother and slower in their movements, with less definite outlines than those which bring rain. In fact, everything is prophetic of the gentle and noiseless meteor that is approaching, and of the stillness that is to succeed it, when "all the battering of sound are spiked," as Lowell says. . . . After the storm is fairly launched, the winds not infrequently awake, and seeing their opportunity, pipe the flakes a lively dance. I am speaking now of the typical, full-blown midwinter storm that comes to us from the north or north-northeast, and piles the landscape knee-deep with snow. Such a storm came to us the last day of January—the master-storm of the winter. Previous to that date we had had but light snow. The spruces had been able to catch it all upon their arms and keep a circle of bare ground beneath them, where the birds scratched. But the day following this fall they stood with their lower branches completely buried. . . . The sky reddened in the east, then became gray, heavy, and silent. A seamless cloud covered it. The smoke from the chimneys went up with a barely perceptible slant toward the north. In the forenoon the cedar-birds, purple-finches, yellow-birds,

nuthatches, bluebirds, were in flocks or in couples and trills about the trees, more or less noisy and loquacious. About noon a thin white veil began to blur the distant southern mountains. It was like a white dream slowly descending upon them. The first flake or flakelet that reached me was a mere white speck that came idly circling and eddying to the ground. I could not see it after it alighted. It might have been a scale from the feather of some passing bird, or a larger mote in the air that the stillness was allowing to settle. Yet it was the altogether inaudible and infinitesimal trumpet that announced the coming storm, the grain of sand that heralded the desert. Presently another fell, then another; the white mist was creeping up the river valley. How slowly and loiteringly it came, and how microscopic its first sightings! This mill is bolting its flour very fine, you think. But wait a little; it gets coarser by-and-by; you begin to see the flakes; they increase in numbers and in size, and before 1 o'clock it is snowing steadily. The flakes come straight down, but in a half hour they have a marked slant toward the north; the wind is taking a hand in the game. By mid-afternoon the storm is coming in regular pulses, beats or in vertical waves. The wind is not strong, but seems steady; the pines hum, yet there is a sort of rhythmic throb in the meteor; the air toward the winds looks ribbed with steady-moving, vertical waves of snow. The impulses travel along like undulations in a vast suspended white curtain, imparted by some invisible hand there in the northeast. As the day declines the storm waxes, the wind increases, and the snow-fall thickens, and

"The housemates sit Around the radiant fireplace, enclosed In a tumultuous privacy of storm." A privacy which you feel outside as well as in. Out-of-doors you seem as if in a vast tent of snow; the distance is shut out, near-by objects are hidden; there are white curtains about you, and you feel housed and secluded in storm. Your friend leaves your door and he is wrapped away in white obscurity, caught up in a cloud, and his footsteps are obliterated. Travelers meet on the road and do not see or hear each other till they are face to face. The passing train, half a mile away, gives forth a mere waif of sound. Its whistle is drowned as in a dense wood.—Burroughs.

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Blue Water

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Blue water is a splendid phrase that flings

The gates of dear Adventure wide apart;

A clipped hull-off Table Bay whose wings

Bent through my fancy to an Eastern mart.

The penciled line of shore that fades afar,

With bell buoy rocking over hidden shoal;

Under the canvased yards and lifting spar

Out where the long Atlantic billows roll.

A barkentine from Rio swinging wide,

Drifts through my dreams across the steady Trades;

Bound for the misty Mersey's crowded tide

Upon the blue horizon swiftly fades.

A steamer surging where the smoke clouds trail,

Or big hull down upon the washing floors;

My heart remembers and with them I sail

Across blue water by the dim Azores.

Joseph Joachim to His Wife

London Wednesday (Spring), 1887.

I have at last for the painter Watts

for several hours, for the third time, and I shall have to do so twice again; but I am consoled by the thought that it will be a real work of art. At any rate, the portraits by him of Tennyson and others which I have seen are excellent as regards conception and color. He is painting me playing the violin. He belongs to the number of artists, particularly rare in England, who only live for their progress, and for whom the public (in the sense of dependence on it) does not exist at all. And so, in the midst of numerous ambitious designs, of which his studio is full and which he is carrying out as much as inspiration dictates, he has begun to form a gallery of those heads which appeal to him, and I am glad he has repeatedly asked me to sit to him. I think he will exhibit my portrait. He has promised to point your head too. If you knew how often all sorts of good, clever people wish you were here, and how often I have to tell them about you, I think you would love England. And next year you must come over and show people what oratorio singing means (even without "tradition"). If you want to add your note to our independence, I do not see why we should not separately. It is wonderful, isn't it? Sometimes I think we might take a furnished house with a garden here for a few years instead of being in Hanover. You could sing in more oratorios in England than anywhere else. I believe there is a splendid contralto part in "Jephtha" (by Handel); I do not mean the one from Bremen (by Rheinthal). Lord Dudley made me promise the other day to grant a request of his, and then it turned out that I was to tell him of something you really wanted so that he could give you the pleasure of having it. I must do so, but I do not know what to say. How would it be if I told him we were both very fond of photographs of works of art, or engravings, and then he would have a wide choice and could give as much as he liked, and it would not be so embarrassing to me as jewelry or something of that kind? I am playing at his house for the third time tomorrow, but he had not the courage to ask me again himself; and Hallé had to come to me to find out whether I would refuse or not.

London, Saturday (Spring), 1887.

It is so mild today that a fire makes the room too warm. Regular spring

thoughts have come to me in the land of fogs. . . . How pretty our garden must be! Are all sorts of green spikes showing by now? Or are you still in the depths of winter? I hope not. But the time is coming nearer, thank God, when we shall be able to be together undisturbed. And then comes the question of the trip to Vienna. Are we really to start on the tramp again in the spring? I think I shall have done with France by the middle of May, and then our garden will be at its best. I am very loth to give up the time with you and the children, and quartettes and Scottish songs, etc., at home. . . .

I went to the Museum the day before yesterday and saw many wonders of civilization and pre-civilization. A day like that gives one a better idea of history and mankind than years of study in the schoolroom, or even at school, and our children must grow up in surroundings like these. Such enduring greatness, so far removed from petty aims, will be a protection to them if they learn to understand it rightly, and we will make every effort to prepare them for this. . . .

I was in the House of Parliament yesterday evening from 5 to 9. In the Commons and the Lords; two M. P.'s very kindly acted as my clerks. I was much impressed; there is something magnificent about the buildings, as though matters of world-wide significance were settled there! . . . From "Letters From and To Joseph Joachim," selected and translated by Nora Bickley.

The Chief of the Sunday Tramps

"If not the originator of the plan, [Leslie] Stephen became from the outset its inspirer. He was made to be the chief of such a band, and in that capacity was able at once to carry on his Alpine and other walks, and to gather about him a select and sympathetic company. At first his walking powers stood in the way of leadership. His tall figure, with unusual length of arm and leg, not only stood him in good stead in his Alpine rock-climbing, but gave him an unfair advantage as guide in a walking club. As you first saw him start at what looked like a quite moderate pace, you had no inkling of the ground covered by the sweep of that leg. But our kindly chief soon learned to adjust his step to the limitations of average legs and lungs." Dr. James Sully writes, in "My Life and Friends."

"Our route would be determined by various considerations at which we failed to guess. The walk itself, withdrawn as much as possible from highways, was our primary aim. A long, tiring march over a level road was generally avoided. Our chief had a special fondness for the broken country of Surrey and Kent with its alternating hills and valleys and its spacious commons. He liked hardly less a wooded slope skirting the Thames, and such quiet recesses as Epping Forest and Burnham Beeches. He had the Saturday Reviewer's contempt for gush; and though when we had climbed a Surrey height, such as Leith Hill or Hindhead, he would let us sit for a minute or so, he expected us to enjoy the beauty of the unfolded scene in severe silence. . . .

"As 'Peripatetics' saw us, his imagination at such a moment might travel back to his old Alpine haunts. So tiny a height as St. Martha in Surrey recalled his beloved mountains through its likeness to a Swiss chapel perched on an Alp above a gorge. Another trace of his familiarity with mountains appears in a letter which he sent me once when I wished to join the party en route. He proposed the summit of Hinchden Hill in Surrey, and after carefully indicating its situation, added, 'It resembles the mountain in Raphael's "Transfiguration."'

"Yet, loyal of nature though he was, our chief prized hardly less those spots which attracted chiefly by their historical and literary associations. His memory was charged with interesting lore about the places we visited. He did not press his knowledge unpleasantly upon us, but only let drop a word now and again. It is in the 'Peripatetics' that one must seek for his delightful musing on these memories of the past. Now it was a glimpse of Albury Park, Surrey, where Drummond entertained Edward Irving and the Irvingites, that drew from him one of his dryly humorous remarks on the queer aberrations of the religious mind. At Twickenham we no doubt tried with indifferent success to draw him into a talk about 'poor little rickety Pope,' as he calls him in our chronicle. A spot near 'the lazy Mole' took him back to its once famous tenant, Abraham Tucker, whose cheery optimism—just because, perhaps, it was so far removed from his own attitude to life—won his heart. And then there was the churchyard at Stoke Poges; where, he tells us in our chronicle, he was relieved to find even the most expansive talker among us refrained from quoting the famous 'Elegy'—conveniently inscribed just outside the entrance gate for a refreshment of dull memories. . . .

"We were an odd, heterogeneous sort of company, hardly more than a fortuitous concourse of atoms, and united only by the common tie of our chief's selection. Our talks reflected the variety of our several callings and habits of life. We had almost as good a contingent of lawyers as the House of Commons; and this circumstance insured a plentiful dishing up of memorable repartees and other brilliant utterances from the law courts, Scotch as well as English. A fair number followed our chief's occupation of scribbler. . . . So far as I remember, we had no professional poets, though there were versifiers who introduced an agreeable lightness into our discourse."

Scientific Right Thought

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMANITY is only just beginning

to realize the sovereign power a man may exercise over his own thought and action. It is no longer so universally believed that the state of a man's mind is largely determined by his physical or material condition. For the admission advances that thought is cause, not effect. Although this order, which recognizes thought as preceding condition and action, even that action which mortals have classified as involuntary, seems novel to this age, the teaching is not new. For Jesus the Christ declared that material conditions could not of themselves affect the man, but that, as he said, "out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, fornications, thefts, false witness, blasphemies: these are the things which defile a man."

While it is possible for every one to hold to right thought and to reject the wrong, to do so intelligently and uniformly, requires a knowledge of the Science of Mind, just as expert application of the rule of numbers demands some comprehension of mathematics. Through the use of human will, a man may, to be sure, concentrate upon any given endeavor, or he may, through the same agency, refuse to dwell upon unpleasant things; but in so far as he attempts to control and direct his thought through material will, he violates the fundamental postulate of the Science of Mind, that God is the only intelligence. So all that a man accomplishes through will power is to replace one trend of human thought with another quite as material and unreal.

To judge whether one is thinking aright, one must begin with God as the source of all real thought. Then he will see that divine Mind is manifested in thoughts which lead mankind toward the spiritual facts of being and into harmony and holiness. He will also learn that scientific right thought not only has power to establish his own sense of health, happiness and prosperity on a spiritual and immortal foundation, but that it is also potent to destroy wrong thoughts and their effects for others. It was upon this understanding of God as the Principle of all true intelligence, that Mrs. Eddy based her declaration, on page 252 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "Christian Science classifies thought thus: Right thoughts are reality and power; wrong thoughts are unreality and powerlessness, possessing the nature of dreams. Good thoughts are potent; evil thoughts are impotent, and they should appear thus. Continuing this category, we learn that sick thoughts are unreality and weakness; while healthy thoughts are reality and strength. My proof of these novel propositions is demonstration, whereby any man can satisfy himself of their verity."

This teaching, that as a man thinks spiritual thoughts, he approaches holiness and harmony, need not frighten the man engaged in material pursuits into believing that so transcendental a course would necessarily sever him from his chosen work. Whether he is willing or not to admit the fact and to face the consequent responsibility, the material things with which the business man believes he deals, are actually nothing but thought made manifest. If, then, things and affairs in their essence are thoughts, it is almost too obvious to need exposition that they can be controlled and brought to satisfactory consummation only as the thought which produces them itself conforms to the divine Principle of harmony and success; or, to phrase it a little differently, when consciousness as good is admitted as the only reality, good will be seen manifested everywhere. The process of "casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God," to use Paul's phrase, "and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ," does not bring a man less, but more, of freedom in his business connections, and instead of diminishing his sense of substance and power, it gives him access to the unlimited abundance of God, in just the ratio that he gains the Mind of the Christ, the Mind which enabled Jesus to rise superior to every supposed law and limitation of economics, physics, and physiology.

Starting from a human standpoint, however, and endeavoring to approach pure Mind, involves knowing how to recognize, in order to reject, erroneous thought. This instruction Christian Science supplies. The human mind persistently attempts to reverse divine Truth and would draw spiritual ideas within the confines of material belief. Anatomy, to take only one example from the many branches of human knowledge, is distorted to mean the dissection of material physical structure. Translated from matter to the realm of thought, as all material modes must finally be, anatomy becomes the means whereby a man may learn to analyze, classify, and correct human thought. Mrs. Eddy scientifically resolved anatomy from its false material meaning into an illumined mental process, when she wrote, on page 462 of Science and Health, "Anatomy, when conceived of spiritually, is mental self-knowledge, and consists in the dissection of thoughts to discover their quality, quantity, and origin. Are thoughts divine or human? That is the important question. This branch of study is indispensable to the exclusion of error."

The practice of this true sense of

anatomy, or self-knowledge, is only for the purpose of discovering and dismissing wrong thoughts, not of dwelling upon them. To discuss or to think again the thoughts which have been shown to be material and unreal, would be analogous to repeating a mistake which has been uncovered in mathematical calculation. To human sense, it may not seem easy to replace evil or random thoughts with exact, scientific thinking, but it is the way of salvation from materiality and its penalty. Through scientific right thought, God becomes All, practically, and the Science of perfect Mind and divine healing is demonstrated. Recognizing humanity's great need of thinking in accordance with divine Principle, Mrs. Eddy wrote: "Beloved Christian Scientists, keep your minds so filled with Truth and Love, that sin, disease, and death cannot enter them. It is plain that nothing can be added to the mind already full. There is no done through which evil can enter, and no space for evil to fill in a mind filled with goodness. Good thoughts are an impenetrable armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort." (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 210.)

The Quiet Habit of One Far Place

It is strange how we travel the wide world over.

And see great churches and foreign streets.

And armies afoot and kings of wonder,

And deeds a-doing to fill the sheets.

That grave historians will pen. . . .

And all the time the heart remembers

The quiet habit of one far place.

The drawings and books, the turn of a passage.

The glance of a dear familiar face. . . .

And there is the true cosmopolis.

While the thronging world a phantom is.

—John Drinkwater.

On Meeting Whittier

It is a risk to meet a favorite author—he may overthrow the ideal one must have formed—but we had no disappointment when we saw Mr. Whittier. Those luminous eyes! So direct, such unmixt a look of simple questioning inquiry, with no touch of self-consciousness, or offense given or taken, such lively, refreshing absence of the usual conventional expressions toward a visitor, I have never seen except in very young children. Those eyes told of one "who had kept innocence all his days."—Jessie Benton Fremont.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, FEB. 1, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Pendulum Swings Back

IN THE last three Congresses of the United States, that is to say, from the Sixty-second to the Sixty-fifth, inclusive, the Democratic Party has been in control of the House of Representatives; with the Sixty-fourth Congress the same party came into control of the Senate. The House in the Sixty-sixth Congress, which will come into existence on March 4, will be Republican by a safe working majority; the Senate will be Republican by a narrow margin. When Woodrow Wilson was inaugurated, in 1913, a House in harmony with his Administration awaited his call, and he has had ever since, or until the present time, if not politically, at least sympathetically, a friendly Congress at his back. This is said with due regard for the opposition which confronted him before and during the war from his own side of the Senate; such opposition was more than offset by support from the Republican side.

The incoming House will be composed of 230 Republicans, 193 Democrats, a Prohibitionist, and 1 Socialist, while the incoming Senate will contain 49 Republicans and 47 Democrats. On the Republican side in the Upper Chamber there are a few progressive Republicans who may not always vote with their party, but splits are likely to occur only on questions of a non-partisan character. To say, in general terms, that the Sixty-sixth Congress is Republican and, therefore, politically opposed to the Wilson Administration, is not reasonably disputable. For the next two years the President must deal, or treat, with a national legislature in opposition.

In the ordinary course of things the new Congress would not assemble, or need to assemble, until the first Monday of December of the present year, and the President would not, in such circumstances, need to have it "on his hands" for some time to come, but there are reasons, and important ones, why an extra session of the body should be called to do business early in the spring. Democratic members of the present House and Senate who will hold over, and who would prefer to protect the Administration against partisan opposition, are forced by the state of legislation to agree with the Republicans that an extra session is unavoidable. With less than four weeks still at its command, it is clear to experienced legislators that the passage of many urgent measures before adjournment sine die is out of the question. As usual, a number of appropriation bills, too long delayed already, are now being "rushed through" to the exclusion of every other kind of business. At the beginning of the present week only six of the sixteen regular supply bills had been passed by the House, and none by the Senate. In addition to regular appropriation bills, the new deficiency measure and the bill granting \$750,000,000 to aid the railroads, as recommended by the former Director-General of Railroads, Mr. McAdoo, and approved by his successor, Mr. Hines, were awaiting action.

All this takes no account whatever of measures looking to the restriction of immigration, protection against enemy and other forms of menacing alienism in the future, regulation of monopolistic industry, and numerous questions arising from the nation's experience in the war and from its changed world relationship. In fact, there will be neither opportunity nor time during the remaining days of the present session, for proper consideration of any one of the many important phases of post bellum reconstruction.

When the elections of 1912 went far toward reversing the political situation in the United States, the House of Representatives had been Republican for sixteen years. This is too long a time for the popular branch of the national Legislature to be under the domination of one party. In fact, among the things that contributed most to the defeat of William Howard Taft for reelection was the widespread sentiment throughout the country in favor of a change. No one can account for the origin or growth of the thought which overturns political parties even at times when to all outward appearance they are most secure in tenure; but there is no question as to the periodical manifestation of the power of this thought to sweep everything before it. The phenomenon is not peculiar to the United States, nor is it characteristic of any single period. It made itself felt in the last election, notwithstanding the great personal and political popularity and strength of Woodrow Wilson. All the signs at the present time are portentous of further changes. And who can deny, in the light of experience, that such changes, generally speaking, are wholesome, and therefore desirable, under the United States form of government?

Without going any farther, good should come to the country from a change of political outlook in Congress. The Democratic Party, in one branch of Congress at least, was in power before the war, as it was all through the conflict. How differently the Republican Party might have carried the country through one of the most remarkable periods in its history is really not the question. The Democratic Party did its best, and it cannot long be denied credit for doing very well, all the circumstances being considered. But with the conclusion of the war its great task ended, and it is perhaps just as well that its responsibility also should cease. With its stock of practical knowledge it can very likely be more useful in opposition than in power during the coming Congress. On the other hand, the Republican Party, which has acquitted itself admirably during the six years of Woodrow Wilson's presidency, with a patriotism that will, through the future, call forcefully for emulation, and with a point of view that has matured in times of disinterested observation, will be better prepared to deal with new problems, and, in clarity of vision, better equipped for the solving of them.

What in popular phraseology is called "a new deal" will begin on the 4th of March. From that time on, so

far as the legislative branch of the government is concerned, President Wilson will be subject to a considerable degree of restriction. Perhaps this will be as well for himself as for the country. Balance, whether invited or not, will ultimately assert itself in the conduct of a republic. This has been the rule in the past; there is no reason why it should not be the rule in the future. The pendulum has been for some time moving toward the White House; it is inevitable that it should swing back toward the Capitol; in fact, it has already begun to move in that direction, and that this movement is natural should be a source of quite as much satisfaction to Democrats as to Republicans, since balance in government, as in everything else, makes for steadiness and practical efficiency.

The Soldier and Unemployment

THE present industrial situation in the United States has given rise, along with other things, to discussion remarkable alike for contradictions in alleged statements of fact and for conflicting opinions based upon those statements. It is announced, on the one hand, that unemployment is rapidly increasing in many of the populous sections of the country, that the influx of discharged soldiers is placing labor in the market faster than employers can provide for it, and that, should demobilization continue at the present rate, disastrous consequences must ensue. A recent report had it that 40,000 discharged soldiers were idly walking the streets of New York. There have lately been parades of unemployed veterans in several American cities. On the other hand, the heads of the principal industries of the country, Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, being the latest to declare himself on the subject, assure the country that there is no reason for pessimism, because business, already rapidly readjusting itself to peace conditions, will soon demand all the help available.

The truth about the matter seems to be that all that is pressingly required is the making of provision for temporary employment of the home-coming legions, and many thoughtful people entertain the hope that the temporary arrangements may, in a majority of cases, be such as to lead tens of thousands of workers into vocations which will insure them permanently against the sharp industrial competition of the congested centers. There is opposition, and very pronounced opposition, in some quarters, to further demobilization until the present slack shall have been taken up; on the other hand, there is something like clamor in other quarters for the immediate discharge of men no longer needed by the government for active military service.

On the face of things, there is reason for the seeming contradictions and excuse for the seeming conflicts in news and opinion. While it is true that the future is full of promise for every kind of labor, it is also true that a large percentage of the returned soldiers are unable, in many parts of the country, to find any employment at all, while great numbers of those who are offered work find it to be of a grade, or several grades, below that which they gave up in order to respond to the nation's call.

The solution of the problem, it may occur to those who have given careful attention to it, appears to be in the hands of Congress. What seems to be needed is an extension of the policy adopted by the government in ordering that all federal building construction, deferred on the entrance of the nation into war, be resumed immediately. But of much greater benefit, at the present time, would be legislation authorizing the prosecution of development projects, long ago indorsed by boards of trade, commercial congresses, political conventions, and even Congressional committees, specifically, and by public opinion generally. A case to the point just now is the proposal by Mr. Lane, the Secretary of the Interior, that Congress shall at once appropriate \$100,000,000 for the reclamation of unproductive lands, to be distributed, eventually, among the returned soldiers, in farm lots. It has been proposed, and the proposal is a good one, that veterans of the great war shall be allowed to earn the price of these farms upon the reclamation works. To turn to farms a million men who otherwise might drift to or settle in the already overcrowded cities would be to create future wealth for the country.

If it were deemed the wiser policy, these men might be retained in their military units for the time being. Companies, regiments, brigades, divisions, and corps of soldiers could be profitably employed by the government today on waterway and power development enterprises. There are great tracts in the Mississippi delta and in the Florida Everglades that for decades have been calling for engineering skill and systematic development. The Atlantic coast inland waterway project pauses only for working capital and labor. If the federal Treasury was prepared to put billions of dollars more into war, why cannot it now put billions of dollars into peaceful undertakings? Projects of tremendous value to the country, all the way from the harnessing of floodwaters to the rehabilitation of the transportation system and the construction of lines for distribution, have been held back because of the prevalent belief that they could not safely be financed. Every improvement made in increasing the agricultural capabilities of the nation, in cheapening production by the development of power from the streams of the country, and in the means of distributing products among the people readily and economically, would increase rather than decrease the wealth of the republic. There never was a better opportunity for highway construction than that now presented of utilizing the labor of men who have had experience in trench digging and road building abroad. Not only will the labor of the returned soldiers in this work be skillful, but the government must have on its hands immense supplies in the nature of machinery, such as wagons, trucks, cement mixers, trench diggers, and so on. If such employment but served to bridge over the interval between the winter and the opening of industries in the spring, it would be beneficial, not only to the men but to the nation. And the nation would not be displeased if the usual compensation of the soldier were doubled, or even quadrupled.

Nobody believes that the Panama Canal is the last great undertaking which the United States should finance.

Enterprises that promise to be of far greater advantage to the people than the Panama Canal, enterprises which, if carried out, will even enhance the value of that great waterway, are postponed at a time when workers capable of putting them through successfully are calling loudly for employment.

There should be no idle men in the United States, civilian or military; there is work in sight for all, whether the workers shall be employed individually as citizens or in units as soldiers. And it lies with Congress to say how soon the greatest constructive era thus far in the history of the United States shall begin.

Migration Within the Empire

THERE can be no doubt that a question already important, and likely to become much more important in the near future, is the question of migration within the British Empire. All those in a position to know have been pointing out, for some time past, that the tremendous flux in the world's work, occasioned by demobilization, will surely be marked by a great readjustment in the populations of the various component parts of the British Empire. For many years prior to the war, the flow of emigrants from the British Isles to the various Dominions had been steadily increasing. Thus, whereas emigrants from Great Britain to Canada and Newfoundland, in 1890, numbered some 22,520; in 1913, they numbered 196,278; whilst there had been lesser, but none the less very large increases in the flow of population from the United Kingdom to Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. This tide of emigration was almost entirely checked by the war, but now that the fighting is over, it is expected that this tide will flow again with very much increased volume, and a question that is exercising the authorities, alike in the United Kingdom and in the Dominions, is whether, as one writer has put it, "the old methods of assisting and directing the movement will prove sufficient."

Many suggestions have been put forward, and, of these, that advanced by Captain Warman in a treatise, recently considered in the columns of this paper, for the regimental system of colonization is worthy of consideration, even if that consideration leads to rejection. Briefly, Captain Warman's proposal is that advantage should be taken of the regimental system, to which so many thousands of men have become accustomed, to organize the emigration of communities, planned on military lines, and prepared to lead a more or less community life on a military basis. There would be preliminary training at home; all arrangements in the country of destination would be made by an advance guard of the regiment under regular officers, and, during the early years of the settlement, the men would be paid in cash their customary army wages, and would receive rations of food and clothing as if they were under the old discipline.

The proposal, of course, raises the whole question of community living, but it does more than this; it raises the question of the advisability of perpetuating the military system and the military idea. It seeks to take advantage of a passing phase in the world's development to inaugurate a system which cannot, in the nature of things, be perpetuated on anything like the same grounds upon which it was conceived. It might be a success with those men who had actually known the military discipline of the Great War; but there will inevitably, and perhaps in a very few years, arise a generation of colonists knowing not the trenches, and ignorant of and adverse to anything like military discipline. Captain Warman works out his scheme with great plausibility. As far as the soldier colonists are concerned it might even be successfully carried into practice, but many people will be very strongly of opinion that any scheme which tends to differentiate the returned soldier from the rest of the community, and to prevent him from pulling his full weight along the stream of general development, is not to be commended.

Herodotus and the Sea of Marmora

"THE Propontis is 500 furlongs across, and 1,400 long. Its waters flow into the Hellespont, the length of which is 400 furlongs, and the width no more than seven. The Hellespont opens into the wide sea called the Aegean." So Herodotus, the Greek historian, not usually famed for his accuracy, very accurately surveys the Sea of Marmora, or the Propontis, as it was called in his day, some 2,400 years ago. He is describing the great expedition of Darius against the Scythians, and in his tremendously entertaining, but characteristically inconsequent, way he flits from one subject to another and one incident to another, apparently just gossiping, but, in the end, leaving behind a wonderfully vivid picture of all he touches.

So he tells how Darius, on his march from Susa, reaches the territory of the ancient Chalcedon, on the shores of the Bosphorus, across which the Samian Mandrocles had already built the famous bridge by which the Persian armies were to march into Europe. He tells all about the bridge; how pleased Darius was with it, and how many presents he gave to Mandrocles the Samian; how Darius took ship from Chalcedon, sailed up the Bosphorus, viewed the Pontus, or the Black Sea, to give it its modern name, and sailed back again. Whilst in and out amidst it all are woven all sorts of details and statistics; some of them accurate, and many of them inaccurate; but all of them delightfully plausible and picturesque about a region which, today, is once again much in the public eye.

For as Darius set sail from Chalcedon, on his way to view the Pontus, away on the port bow, looking down the coast of Bithynia, he would have seen the gracious outline of Prinkipo, chief of the Princes Islands, or, as the Turks call it, Kizil-Adassi, or the "Red Island," rising out of the blue waters of the Propontis. But Darius was bound in another direction, and so he turned into the "strait called the Bosphorus," and made his way to the Cyanean Islands, which, "according to the Greeks, once floated." There he went ashore, and, mounting to a temple, which like all such temples was beautiful for situation, "took his seat also in the temple, and surveyed the Pontus." And Herodotus goes on to tell how "well

worthy of consideration it is," and how "there is not in the world any other sea so wonderful." Then he is away again with his measurements; this time terribly inaccurate, but, with engaging comradery, taking his readers into the secret of how he made the great computations. It is indeed simplicity itself, for, in a long day, does not a vessel accomplish some seventy thousand fathoms, and, in the night, some sixty thousand? And does not the voyage across the most wonderful sea in the world occupy nine days and eight nights? And does not this make the distance 11,100 furlongs?

Some one of the factors, however, must have been wrong, for, as one indignant commentator remarks, "These measurements are extremely inaccurate." However, Herodotus is quite sure about them, and, before he returns with Darius in the direction of Chalcedon, he winds up his comments with the remark, "Such is the plan on which I have measured the Pontus, the Bosphorus, and the Hellespont, and such is the account which I have to give of them." It is not easy to see why he omits the Propontis in this little summary of his efforts, for the measurements of the Sea of Marmora are, as has been said, quite unusually accurate.

Notes and Comments

IS THERE any contemporary illustrator, one wonders, whose name will be as well known a century hence as that of George Cruikshank still is today? In the J. Barton Townsend collection of illustrated books and caricatures of a hundred years ago, soon to be dispersed by auction, more than 300 lots of books were illustrated by Cruikshank. Unlike so many men of the past whose work is valued by collectors, his pictures are more or less familiar to the general public. People still study his illustrations of Dickens, and writers never hesitate to mention him for fear his name will not be recognized. What is not so generally known is his talent for drawing fairies. Speaking of a book of fairy tales, Thackeray once wrote: "Of all the artists that ever drew, from Michael Angelo upward and downward, Cruikshank was the man to illustrate these tales and give them just the proper admixture of the grotesque, the wonderful, and the graceful."

NEW YORK was the forty-fourth state to ratify the prohibition amendment to the United States Constitution. The margin between being the forty-fourth and being the last is small, of course, but New York, perhaps better than any other state in the Union, knows how to do business in such circumstances. The question as to what one of the remaining four states will be the forty-eighth is rapidly becoming one of no little interest, although it has ceased to be of consequence.

WITH the coming retirement of Johannes Gennadius as Greek Minister to England, parliamentarians are recalling an unofficial service that long ago saved trouble. British press and public were demanding action against Greece for supposed complicity with the operations of Greek banditti, and Parliament moved toward a crisis. Mr. Gennadius, then a young man in London, wrote a series of notes on brigandage in Greece as he knew about it, had them printed, hired a cab, and distributed his notes to every member of the House of Lords and the House of Commons who was then in London. By so doing he greatly helped to calm public opinion and restore friendly feeling between the two nations. Another result, not long afterward, was his invitation to join the Greek diplomatic service as attaché in Washington.

FOR several years, in the United States and elsewhere, great interest has been taken by the public in the attempts of aviators to carry their skill to the point, where they could land their machines safely on the roofs of houses. If this could be done, many have reasoned, then when aeroplanes became cheap enough they might be as popular for family use as automobiles. The other day a French aviator proved that the thing was possible by easily doing it. And now, such is human perversity, people in Paris and in other cities have begun to discuss the advisability of abandoning the flat for the slanting roof.

THE discussion in a musical journal of the question as to why musicians are called "cranks" reminds one of Lord Chesterfield's advice to his son "never to attack whole bodies of any kind." "Judge of individuals," wrote Chesterfield, "from your knowledge of them, and not from their sex, profession, or denomination." The advice is as sound nowadays as it was in 1746, and the writer in the musical journal goes contrary to it when he says that "the fault lies in the art of music itself, which is so exclusive that it does not lead to the study of literature, history, or life in general." Scholars, historians, writers, and philosophers have all been called "cranks." People rather commonly indulge in such generalizations, even when the exceptions to the rule are so numerous that they not only do not prove the rule, but prove that there is none.

THE question of efficiently supervising motion picture production is again up in the New York Legislature. This time the proposal is for a law to provide for a commissioner to be appointed by the Governor for five years, with the consent of the Senate, at a salary of \$7500 a year. The commissioner is to have a private secretary and numerous assistants. This method of handling the matter may be necessary for the present, but it would seem that nothing permanently satisfactory can be done until the motion picture patrons and the motion picture producers come into agreement as to the best method of stabilizing the popularity and prosperity of the "movie" show.

THERE need be no alarm over the attempt of the liquor interests to enlist the workmen of the United States in favor of the continuance of beer-brewing. In the first place, the workmen of the country, as a class, are not for beer, and, in the second place, if they were, nothing short of the submission and ratification of another amendment to the Federal Constitution, or an adverse decision by the Supreme Court, could alter the verdict already handed in. Neither of these comes within the range of reasonable possibility.